# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9.518—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 22. 1879.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 50 |
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### LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second do. | 3 | 8 |
| Third do. | 2 | 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 | 2½ As. |

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.......... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on SATURDAY, 24th May, 1879—at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 tons, on MONDAY, 26th May, 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch, Mandvie in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th May, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSREH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, and AVA, 2,600.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon passage | Rs. 500 |
| Second Class passage | ,, 335 |

Both Arcot and Ava carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, Ava is due in London 28th June 1879, and Arcot 12th July. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1879.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Including Wine | Rs. 40 | Without food. |
| Suez | 360 | 220 | | 80 | |
| Port Said | 380 | 240 | | 90 | |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| Marseilles | 520 | 350 | | 145 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

### Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 5th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.
TO SAIL 7TH JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck.

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

For passage, &c.
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 21st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

### ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THIS Company's S. S. SHAH JEHAN will sail as above on the 26th instant.

For passage or freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1879.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | G. Lee | 26th May |
| (s) | NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. E. Barlow | 30th do. |
| — | VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | C. G. Perrins | 6th June. |
| (s) | GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. O. Babot | 13th do. |
| — | SUMATRA | 2488 | 450 | W. A. Seaton | 20th June. |
| (s) | MONGOLIA | 2833 | 530 | A. Coleman | 27th do. |
| — | TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 150 | W. Barratt | 4th July. |
| (s) | HINDOSTAN | 3113 | 600 | N. W. Haselwood | 11th do. |
| — | THIBET | 2593 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 18th do. |
| (s) | MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 25th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHEDIVE | 3742 | 600 | J. D. Steward | 26th May. |
| MALWA | 2933 | 450 | P. S. Tomlin | 9th June. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 23rd May. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 20th June. |
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 18th July. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

### ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. ANGLIA,
CAPTAIN J. ANDERSON,
Tons 2,253, 400 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail positively on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 22nd instant, for Liverpool direct. She has very comfortable accommodation.

For plans of Saloon and Cabins, rates of passage, and further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May 1879.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on the 31st instant.

For passage apply to Messrs. KING KING & Co., and the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1879.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the S. S. [illegible] BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 180 0 |
| To Cyprus (via Port Said) | ,, 375 | ,, 295 | ,, 143 0 |
| To Port Said | ,, 320 | ,, 255 | ,, 131 8 |
| To Suez | ,, 300 | ,, 240 | ,, 122 0 |
| To Aden | ,, 170 | ,, 130 | ,, 66 0 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

## NOTICES.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, in honor of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th May 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS for 1879-80 of this Collectorate and the co-shared villages of the Dang Country under the Khandesh Political Agency will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia on the 20th June 1879 at 2 p.m.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Collector and Political Agent Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Nandurbar, 16th May 1879.

### NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails Rope [Coir and Europe], Booms, Boat, Masts, Yards, Iron Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c.; also miscellaneous stores, belonging to the Malta Expedition. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1879.

### MADRAS RAILWAY.

VISITORS TO THE NEILGHIRI HILLS.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that from the 1st May until the 30th September 1879, special arrangements will be made once a week to convey Visitors to the Neilghiri Hills (from Bombay and Ports on the Western Coast) from Pothanoor to Mettapollium in order to prevent the halt of a night at the former station. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for all Steamers from Bombay to call at Beypoor in the morning to land Passengers, [whether per itting] and on such occasions a Special Train Service will be arranged between Pothanoor and Mettapollium. Passengers leaving Beypoor by the Mail Train at 10-15 a m. will reach Pothanoor at 3-25 p. m., and will leave Pothanoor at 6-30 p. m. by Special Train and arrive at Mettapollium at 7-45 p. m. There is an Hotel at Mettapollium where Passengers can dine and sleep.

A. M. SAUNDERS.
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 29th April 1879.

### NOTICE.

Re CHARLES GEORGE GUNNING, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having claims upon or against the ESTATE of CHARLES GEORGE GUNNING, late of No. 21, Cheriton Terrace, Folkestone, in the county of Kent, a Major of the Madras Staff Corps, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, who died at No. 21, Cheriton Terrace, aforesaid, on the 13th day of June 1878, and for the administration of whose Estate within the Presidency of Bombay LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, under dated the 7th day of May, instant, have been GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. HENRY FORMAN, the duly constituted Attorney of EMMA CAMERON GUNNING, Widow and Relict and Executrix of the abovenamed deceased, are required on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, to send to the said Henry Forman, at the Office of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased; and that at the expiration of such time the said Henry Forman will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased come to his hands to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands, are hereby required to PAY such debts or hand over such property to the said Henry Forman.—Dated this 8th day of May 1879.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Attorneys for the said Henry Forman.

### NOTICE.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ANDREW MUSKETT BLOMFIELD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the ESTATE of ANDREW MUSKETT BLOMFIELD, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Army, but late of Gray's Inn, London, deceased, who died at Gray's Inn, London, aforesaid, on the 30th August 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the Last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 3rd May, instant, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required, on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of June 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at their Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to EMILY MARY BLOMFIELD, Widow and Sole Executrix named in the Will of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of his in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 8th day of May 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON
OF THE
GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

PERFORMANCE EXTRAORDINARY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MAY 22ND.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
MISS VICTORIA COOKE,
EMPRESS OF THE ARENA.

This young lady, who although only 18 years of age, has carried of the honors from all competitors in GERMANY, RUSSIA, FRANCE, and ENGLAND, and stands to-day WITHOUT AN EQUAL AND NO SUPERIOR.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS MAMMOTH
EQUESCURRICULUM
WILL GIVE A GRAND EXHIBITION
IN THE
COMFORTABLY FITTED-UP AMPHITHEATRE,
When there will be presented by this
UNRIVALLED COMBINATION
OF
CHAMPION EQUESTRIANS,
DARING GYMNASTS,
LIGHTNING ACROBATS,
FAMOUS JUGGLERS,
FUNNY CLOWNS,
WITTY JESTERS,
AND
GRACEFUL VAULTERS,
A GRAND NEW AND BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT.
AT POPULAR PRICES—REASONABLE PRICES.
Worth ten times the Price of Admission charged.

ON EACH EVENING
GIFTS FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 100
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

The value of the Gift Checks has been set at 8 annas, therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks; and parties purchasing Eight-anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check.

A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 1,000,
WILL BE AWARDED ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24TH,

when all parties holding numbers for any of the Gift Entertainments that have not been awarded Gifts, will be entitled to participate in the final drawing for the

RUPEES 1,000 GIFT.

In order to convince the Public that the above amount will be given away, in a strictly *bona fide* manner, a committee will be selected from the audience at each Entertainment to superintend the distribution of the Gifts.

UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 522 | Rs. 10 |
| 1,603 | ,, 10 |
| 13,371 | ,, 10 |
| [illegible] | ,, 10 |

The Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amount awarded by making application to the Box Office, Circus. All Gifts that remain unclaimed at the end of the season will be donated to local charities.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 23RD.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
OF THE
GRAND STEEPLECHASE,
OR THE
SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND,
in which
Miss VICTORIA COOKE and Mrs. ANNA WILSON will appear in a grand contest of horsewomanship.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all bills against this Company be presented at the Box Office immediately.

### DOCTOR SILVESTER'S ENTERTAINMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
LAST THREE NIGHTS!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!!
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 22.
NEW PROGRAMME.
☞ MILLION PRICES ☜

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will NOT be RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WET to PIECE GOODS, TWISTS, or other Manufactured Goods that are not DAMMERED or PACKED in WATER-PROOF COVERING. UNDAMMERED packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the RISK of the SENDERS.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st May 1879.

### SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

Unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years

IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES.

"A" *or best quality, with tang rivets.*
Table Knives Rs. 30. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 25.
"B" *or medium quality, with pin rivet.*
Table Knives Rs. 25. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 20.
"C" *or ordinary quality, a good serviceable article.*
Table Knives Rs. 20. Nett per doz., Dessert Knives Rs. 17.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Thoroughly reliable for strength and wear, being strongly plated on the hardest nickel silver.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Table Forks | Rs. 25. Nett per doz. | | Dessert Forks | Rs. 20 0 |
| Table Spoons | 25. ,, | ,, | Dessert Spoons | 20 0 |
| Tea Spoons | 11. ,, | ,, | Egg Spoons | 12 8 |
| &c., | | &c., | | &c. |

*Detailed Price Lists free on application.*

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, an OFFICE SHIGRAM, light, and in good order. Apply to X. O., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, second-hand Horizontal and Vertical BOILERS. Apply with particulars to C. J. BARTER, Tuticorin.

CHICKEN Broth, Petits Pates, Pigeon Farci, Cutlets, Beefsteaks Olives, &c., TO-DAY TIFFIN, Re. 1. SATURDAY—Grand English Dinner, TEMPLE BAR.

A GENTLEMAN, the son of a Bengal Civilian, is anxious to be employed on a Tea or Coffee Estate. Has had four years' experience of India. Apply to C. J., O. F.G., care of GRINDLAY & Co., Bombay.

LOST, a Small WHITE BULL TERRIER with a short tail and a patch on the back, where the hair has been clipped. Whoever returns the same to Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER, Solicitors, will receive Rs. 5 REWARD.

FOR SALE, THE NEW STAMP ACT No. I. of 1879, at the Collector's Office, Bombay.

A NEW FULL DRESS Bombay Staff Corps Sword, Belt and Sash FOR SALE. Price Rs. 75. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BONA FIDE SALE of Household Furniture, Buggy and Horse, the property of P. PEARSON, Esq., on SATURDAY, the 24th, at 1 p. m., at Love Lane, Mazagon.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS—MANORA HILL STONE can be supplied at reasonable rates. Apply to A. ALLAN, 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated Artists, for which the second prize has been awarded at the late Fine Arts Exhibition. D. FERNANDES & Co.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS, direct from Yarmouth; SIX FOR A RUPEE. Apply early, J. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd. | | | Cash Rs. 165 |
| PETIT MEDOC | Do. | do. | ,, ,, 210 |

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

### SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

### MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

### DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

### PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

## HOSIERY

FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTURERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| COTTON STOCKINGS (Ladies') | White, Coloured, Striped, and Black, in all prices and sizes. |
| THREAD ,, ,, | White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes. |
| SILK ,, ,, | White, Coloured, and Black, in all prices and sizes. |
| SOCKS and STOCKINGS (for Children) | White and Coloured, in all prices and sizes. |
| WOOLLEN STOCKINGS (for Ladies and Children). | |

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

## FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

MANUFACTORY, LOCLE, Established 1813. — DEPOT, BOMBAY, Established 1866.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public and their Constituents for their long and continued patronage, beg to draw attention to the hereafter mentioned SPECIALITIES of their manufacture. All of these Watches are already well known for their excellent working qualities and durability, and in bringing them again to notice it is merely to say that the new supplies just received have been manufactured with particular care and attention, so that they well deserve their reputation as MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. are the only Watchmakers in India who import Watches direct from their OWN Manufactory—a fact which allows them to sell at considerably cheaper rates than any other Firm, who must obtain them through Agencies. They specially recommend.

### THEIR WELL KNOWN 50 RS. WATCH

in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, and in different sizes, suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen.

The movements of these Watches possess a fine Lever Escapement on the English principle, and are fitted in well built and strong sterling silver cases.

### THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 75.

This Watch built on the same principle as the above can be highly recommended as an exceedingly serviceable and durable time-keeper. The movement is fitted in an *extra* strong silver case with gold hinges and possesses a compensation balance and a balance, spring of the system BREQUET, being the best adapted to produce isochronal vibrations.

### THEIR SILVER WATCH AT RS. 110

will certainly satisfy the most critical observer. This Watch combines the advantages and qualities of the above two mentioned Watches with the addition of the keyless mechanism. These can be had only in hunting and half-hunting cases.

The above WATCHES are in stock in strong and solid 18 carat Gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

*Catalogues sent free on application.*

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lessee and Manager | Mr. John Jack. |
| Stage Manager | Mr. Harry St. Maur. |
| Acting Manager | Mr. George Norville. |

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 23RD.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Grand Farewell Benefit and last appearance of
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,
Under the distinguished Patronage of
GENERAL HEWETT,
Commanding Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Officers and Members of the Corps,
On which occasion she will appear in her greatest performance of
MISS MULTON
IN
EXPIATION.
After the play a novel openair
PROMENADE CONCERT.
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT OF
MISS FIRMIN'S
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
WILL DECEIVE NO ONE
As her genius is present and acknowledged.
EDISTON'S INVENTION
Is not wanted to
LIGHT THE THEATRE COMPOUND.
INSTEAD OF FRAUD
We give the following Grand
CAST OF CHARACTERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Multon | Miss Annie Firmin. |
| Mons. Belin | Mr. John Jack. |
| Mons. de la Tour | Harry St. Maur. |
| Francois | Mr. George Norville. |
| James | Mr. Richards. |
| Mathilde | Mrs. G. Norville. |
| Jane ..... { De La Tour's | Miss Emily Blaine. |
| Paul ..... children .. } | Miss May. |

After which a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
BALLADS BY
MISS FIRMIN.
Mr. Harry St. Maur Mr. Geo. Norville. Mr. Sam Benson, and Mr. "Kiskey" who have kindly volunteered.
EVERYTHING NEW, BRILLIANT, BEAUTIFUL,
MESSRS. ASHTON AND CO.,
42, MEADOW STREET,
will Illuminate, Decorate, and make the Compound gaudy.
TRANSPARENCIES. CHINESE LANTERNS,
And 1,000 variegated Lights of all Rainbow Hues
WILL DELIGHT THE EYE AND PLEASE THE SENSES.
BANDS OF MUSIC WILL GLADDEN THE EAR.
To conclude with a wonderful
DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
The centre piece being an Allegorical Tradition,
FAREWELL.
No expense has been spared to please a kind public who have accepted our honest exertions to please.
REFRESHMENT STAND
BY MESSRS. BOUNEVIALLE AND Co., OF TEMPLE BAR.

POPULAR MILLION PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 3 | Gallery | Re. 1 |
| Orchestra Stalls | ,, 2 | Pit | As. 8 |

NO PERFORMANCE THURSDAY
As the time is required to prepare this
MONSTER ENTERTAINMENT.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY and Co's, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Doors Open at 8. Performance begin at 9 precisely.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

### AUCTION SALE OF THE BROACH MILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in their Auction Rooms No. 4, Forbes Street, Bombay, by order of the liquidators of the Broach Mills Company, Limited, in Liquidation, on SATURDAY, the 31st May instant, at 2 p. m., the Mill of the Company situated at Broach, which is built upon a leasehold ground, together with all other premises, particulars of which and conditions of sale can be seen at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 5, Hornby Row.

The Mill contains—
17,036 Mule Spindles.
5,968 Throstle do.
200 Looms.
50 Gins.

The Mill with all the Machinery to be sold in the state in which it now stands, and all intending purchasers are requested to inspect the Mill beforehand, as the Liquidators will not be responsible for the condition of the Mill or Machinery.

An Inventory of all the Machinery can be seen at the Office of the Company.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1879.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

JUST RECEIVED per S. S. MANILLA, 4-Seated Sociable Barouche, built by LEWIS FULKER, of Salisbury.

INFORMATION regarding the SALE or PURCHASE of CARRIAGES and HORSES, &c. &c. can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

### THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PATENT RUBBER HAND STAMP

*Promptly supplied at the Factory*
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

### DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks, Satins, Velvets.
Ribbons, Silk and Velvet.
Laces, Maltese, and Honiton.
Mulls, Swiss Muslins.
Linens, Cambrics, Lawns.
Taylors', Coats' and Brooks' Cottons,
Needles, Pins, Bodkins,
Tapes, Cords, Braids.
Buttons, Moulds, Hooks and Eyes,
Kid, Lisle, and Silk, Gloves.
Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Frontings.
Organdi French Muslins.
English Printed Muslins.
French Printed Cambrics.
Best English Prints.
India Twills and Victoria Lawns.
Mulls, Nansooks and Lawns.
Long Cloths and Book Muslins.
Foulardines and Grenadines.
Serges, Homespuns and Melanges.

Samples and prices of all the above, sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

IN accordance with an Order made by the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the above matter on the 25th day of April 1879, the Official Liquidator of the above Company will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of May 1879, at 3 o'clock p. m., all that piece of Land containing by estimation 5 acres or thereabouts, situate at Catehgaum, in the district of Khandeish, forming part of the property of the said Company in liquidation, together with an unfinished building standing thereon, intended for Cotton Presses, and built in two compartments, one of which measures 74 feet long by 29 feet wide and 22 feet high, and the other measures 71 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 13 feet high, and together with the wall on the said premises and the stone, bricks, mortar, and other materials and the machinery, plant, and effects lying there and belonging to the said Company in liquidation, including one Nasmyth's Press complete, subject nevertheless to the bid which the Official Liquidator shall propose to accept and to the purchase which he shall propose to complete being approved of by the said Hon'ble Court.

The Inventory of the machinery, plant, and other effects, as well as of the said buildings, may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned in Rampart Row, and any further particulars can be obtained and the conditions of sale, when approved of by the Court, can be seen at his Office.

JOHN Y. LANG,
Official Liquidator for the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1879.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### VICTORIA GARDENS.

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE
In honour of the
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.
And for the Benefit of the
FAMILIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE WAR AT THE CAPE AND AFGHANISTAN.
Under the distinguished patronage of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL AITCHISON, C.B.
COL. DAWSON and OFFICERS of the Royal Artillery.
COL. DAUBENY and OFFICERS of H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers.
MAJOR BIRCH and OFFICERS of H. M. 9th N. I. Regt.
CAPT. BECK and OFFICERS of H. M. Marine Battalion.

GRAND MILITARY NIGHT.
SATURDAY, 24th MAY 1879.
ENORMOUS ATTRACTIONS.
MONSTER PROGRAMME.
THREE MILITARY AND ONE STRING BAND.
SPORTS FOR THE MILLION.

The most Gigantic Entertainment ever yet offered to the Public of Bombay.

THREE HOURS IN FAIRY LAND.

The Illumination of the Gardens and the Gorgeous Display of Fireworks will be on a scale of splendour hitherto unknown in India.

All known Lights fade under the Rays of the
GRAND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Imported expressly for this occasion from Paris with improvements on the latest principles, and will be exhibited for the first time in Bombay turning as it were

NIGHT INTO DAY.
A GRAND PRIZE Rs. 10,000
would be given if the management could afford it, but they guarantee
ONE RUPEE'S

worth of amusement to all who attend, the balance in the pleasure they receive, of knowing they have not been lack in contributing to the funds of a charitable object.

By permission of the Colonels and Officers of the respective Regiments the

BAND OF H. M. 7TH FUSILIERS,
BAND OF H. M. 9TH N. I. REGIMENT,
BAND OF H. M. MARINE BATTALION,

will be in attendance, and play some of their choicest selections. Lovers of the Terpsichorean Art will be charmed with the Cool and Spacious.

DANCING PLATFORM
that has been erected, while the glorious String Band of
20 PERFORMERS
will enliven them with the most charming Dance Music.
THE REFRESHMENT DEPARTMENT
will be in the hands of those well known caterers,
MESSRS. KELLY & Co.,

of the Byculla Hotel, which is a sufficient guarantee that none but the very best Wines and Liquors will be supplied.

The *Al Fresco* Entertainments will be conducted on the same style as those of the

CRYSTAL AND ALEXANDRA PALACES.
CONCERT, BURLESQUE, AND MINSTRELS.

Numerous Sports will be provided, such as Home of Magic, Wheel of Fortune, Old Aunt Sally, &c., &c.

A GRAND ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU.
The whole to conclude with the Gorgeous Display of
FIREWORKS,
including a magnificent set piece
THE REGAL CROWN,
with motto
GOD BLESS THE EMPRESS,
and grand Finale by
FAIRY TRANSFORMATION OF GARDENS.

N.B.—This will be one of the most wonderful Pyrotechnical Displays ever yet exhibited in Bombay. As a given signal the Electric light ceases, and as if

BY MAGIC
the whole of the Gardens will be illuminated, changing colour three distinct times,
YELLOW, BLUE, AND RED,
at the close of which the Electric Light will again appear at final discharge of
1,000 ROCKETS.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
Soldiers and Volunteers in Uniform Annas 8.
Gates open at 8 P.M. Concert at 9-30.
Fireworks at 11-30.

COL. DAWSON, H. M. R.A.,
COL. DAUBENY, 7th Fusiliers,
Hon. Committee.
MANAGER—Mr. GEO. ANDERSON.

NOTICE—In order to prevent confusion at the Gates Tickets may be procured at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s and at all the principal Hotels in Bombay.

VIVAT L'IMPERATRIX.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quarts | Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz. | | |
| Pints | ,, 3 0 ,, | ,, | 7 doz. |
| Hogsheads | ,, 60 0 per hhd. | | |
| Kilderkins | ,, 30 0 per kild. | | |

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

| | | Per doz. qts. |
|---|---|---|
| JULES REGNIER'S | Chambertin 1870 | @ Rs 31 |
| ,, | Corton 1870 | ,, ,, 37 |
| ,, | Nuits 1870 | ,, ,, 27 |
| ,, | Volnay 1870 | ,, ,, 22 |
| ,, | Beaune 1874 | ,, ,, 18 |
| ,, | Sparkling Burgundy | ,, ,, 40 |
| ,, | Chablis 1870 | ,, ,, 27 |
| ,, | Do. 1874 | ,, ,, 16 |
| ,, | Ay | ,, ,, 43 |
| ,, | Sillery | ,, ,, 46 |
| ,, | Do. extra dry | ,, ,, 46 |
| ,, | Do. Cuvée de réserve | ,, ,, 52 |
| G. MARXEN & Co.'s | Fine Champagne Cognac 1869 | ,, ,, 35 |
| ,, | ,, 1865 | ,, ,, 30 |

Pints of all these wines can be had at 2 Rs. extra per case of two doz. pints.

KUNKLER, SINGER & Co.,
2, Hornby Row, Bombay.

### G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. H. Mumm and Co. | 35,906 | doz. bottles. |
| Piper Heidsieck | 19,636 | do. |
| L. Roederer | 13,469 | do. |
| Moet and Chandon | 5,478 | do. |
| Heidsieck and Co. | 5,401 | do. |
| Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin | 2,712 | do. |
| Giesler and Co. | 1,960 | do. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Price per case of one doz. quarts | Rs. 53 |
| Do. do. of two doz. pints | ,, 55 |

N.B.—Orders from Out stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

### ROGERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

GINGER ALE.

ACCORDING TO THE BELFAST FORMULA.

THIS most delicious aerated beverage has been only lately introduced into Bombay, and ROGERS & Co.'s will challenge comparison with any for its brilliancy and refreshingly exhilarative qualities. As with all our other aerated waters the greatest care is taken in all parts of its manufacture, pure water and pure chemicals being great essentials. No lead piping of any description is used in connection with any part of our machines, and the use of steam power enables us to bottle at an invariably equal and sufficient pressure. Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.

EDINBURGH WHISKEY.

We have now on hand a consignment of Maclean's celebrated Edinburgh Whiskey at Rs. 22 per dozen, acknowledged by all Connoisseurs to be the finest Whiskey in Bombay.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF AND MUTTON.

Prepared by ourselves from the very best meat to be obtained, and fresh stock being constantly made, we can confidently recommend these to invalids as the purest and best to be had. Far superior to any imported.

FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELIN
AND
DANDELION TONIC.

These valuable medicines are constantly recommended by the Faculty in all cases of biliousness or disposition to Liver Complaint. We manufacture these in large quantities and have constantly fresh stock in hand. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF BAEL FRUIT
AND
BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE,

So constantly recommended in cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, are also manufactured by us, and can be obtained fresh at any time at Re. 1 per bottle or pot.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

We prepare Cashmere, Lucknow and Colonel Skinner's Chutnies, Curry Powder, Balchow, Tapp's Sauce, &c.

BUMMALOES OR BOMBAY DUCKS.

We prepare these, ready for cooking, in large quantities and put them up in tins. They will keep for any length of time, and no curry is complete without them. Very suitable for presents to Indian friends at home. Price Re. 1 per tin.

SIZING COMPOSITION.

We supply many Mills with. Price Rs. 14 per cwt.

BOILER COMPOSITION.

For preventing the incrustation of Boiler. Rs. 28 per cwt.

MANURES.

Superphosphate and Universal Manures. Price Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per cwt.

ROGERS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR SEVERAL REGIMENTAL MESSES, AS ALSO FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FORBES STREET, FORT, AND BYCULLA BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st May 1879.

Consols in London are still quoted at 98¾, French Rentes at 114¼, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 71½ for Fours and 77 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce Markets a decline of 1s. per cwt is reported in Mid.-Plantation Ceylon Coffee, Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, and Seeds are unaltered with the exception of a decline of 6d. per quarter in Brown Calcutta Rapeseed and Bombay Linseed, both ex-Warehouse.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported strong, but Reuter's quotations are the same as on Friday last except for Twist, in which an advance of ⅛d. per lb. is quoted.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot quotations as given by Reuter show an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid.-Orleans, but Surats are unaltered. To arrive, however, business has been done at a rise of 1-16, and private telegrams report Surats 1-16d to ⅛d., Americans ⅛d. higher for arrivals. From New York ready Mid.-Uplands are still quoted at 12⅞ cents, but August shipment has advanced from 13·76 to 14·18 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as folows :—

| | This week. | Last week. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts | 5,000 | 4,000 | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| Four days' do. | 16,000 | 10,000 | 9,500 | 6,700 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 4,358,500 | ... | 4,131,300 | 3,684,700 |

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in existing rates of interest and discount.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 50½d. per oz., the price given in private messages yesterday, and we now learn the real cause of the advance, which yesterday was a matter of speculation only. Reuter says that :—"The German Government have decided to greatly restrict and possibly suspend sales of Silver for some time." This announcement, although vague to a degree, is of sufficient importance, if authentic, to induce some improvement in the value of the metal ; as notwithstanding the other influences, in the shape of increased production, the action of the Latin Union, and the increase in the Council drawings of the Indian Government, there can be no doubt that the demonetisation of Silver by Germany has been a leading factor in the causes which have lead to the decreased value of the rupee. So long as it was known that an almost unlimited supply of silver was available at a price, any action on the part of the Indian Government in the way of restricting Council drafts could only have a temporary effect, but if the German supply were definitely withdrawn the position would be materially altered. The announcement as it comes to us through Reuter, however, is too vague to produce more than a partial recovery. We require to know, not only that the sales will be restricted or suspended for a time, but to what extent and how long. Moreover any suspension of sales, however long, does not do away with the fact that according to the most reliable estimates there is still a surplus of something like 15 millions which must be realised some time, and we must therefore wait more definite information before attempting to gauge the extent of the probable movement. The result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London will afford some guide as to the opinions generally entertained on the subject, and it is not unlikely that the discussion in Parliament to-morrow night on the 10 million loan bill may elicit some additional information.

Exchange this morning opened very firm with an advance of 1-16d. in Bank bills, but for Private Paper no rates were named. In the course of the day, however, the banks came out as buyers of credits at 1s. 7⅛d., an advance practically of 3-16d., and on this basis some business was done, sellers apparently preferring to accept even such a wide margin as compared with Bank Paper which this shows, to risking the uncertainty of the next few days. To-morrow morning the result of the Council drawings will afford some little guide to the probable course of rates, but there will still be the unsettling influence of the Sterling loan hanging over the Market. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 7 5-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 7 9-16d. | ,, |
| Credits, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7 5-8d. | ,, |
| Documents, 3 ,, ,, | 1s. 7 5-8 to 11-16d. | ,, |
| France 3 ,, ,, | 2·06½ | |

Gold is quoted nominally at Rs. 19-9 per tola, but in the existing state of affairs there are no buyers.

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount.

Government Paper has been decidedly stronger to-day owing to the improvement in Exchange, and although we have not heard of any large operations, a considerable business has been transacted in small pieces at an advance of ⅛ and in some cases ¼ per cent. For Fours we now quote :—Rs. 92 to ⅛, Old Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96⅛ to ¼, New Rs. 96⅛ to ¼.

The Share Market continues firm although not active. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 657½. In Land Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 2½ in Port Cannings, and in Press shares a risk of Rs. 100 in Fort Press. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares continue firm, and we note an improvement of Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Great Eastern, Manockjee Petit, and Victoria Mills, Rs. 12½ in Oriental, Rs. 20 in Central India and Jewraz Ballo, and Rs. 25 in Madras United. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 higher.

Cotton opened with quite a stagnant feeling ; sellers, owing to the firmer advices from Liverpool, asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy whilst buyers declined to operate on almost any terms owing to the position of Exchange. In the course of the day, however, the banks having come out as buyers of bills, a more active enquiry set in, and a considerable business has been done during the afternoon. The arrivals yesterday were comparitively liberal, 11,582 bales, making a total of 38,306 bales for the six days. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ginned Broach | Rs. | 275 | per candy. |
| Good Omra | ,, | 257 | ,, |
| F. G. F. do | ,, | 252 | ,, |
| G. F. do | ,, | 247 | ,, |
| Good Dhollera | ,, | 256 | ,, |
| F. G. F. do | ,, | 249 | ,, |
| G. F. do | ,, | 245 | ,, |

Freights by steamer are a shade firmer again, a considerable business having been done for Liverpool at 27s. 6d., and consignees at the close are asking 28s. 9d. per ton. By sailing ship for Liverpool 17s. 6d. continues the rate, and for the Adriatic and Mediterranean ports the position is unchanged.

Piece Goods to-day have been quieter, and dealers have shown a disposition to hold their hands for a time. Prices, however, are still very firmly supported by sellers, and unless Exchange advances materially or a pause occurs in the upward movement in Cotton in Liverpool we are not likely to see much giving way, supplies being very light.

Coals are steady at slightly lower prices. Sales are reported of about 1,200 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley, May June sailing, via Cape, at Rs. 20¼ and about 1,000 tons Davison's West Hartley, June July shipment, via Cape, at Rs. 21¼ per ton alongside. For near cargoes the demand is still strong, stocks on the bunder being extremely small.

## BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 17th May 1879.
Open, 444 Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 48,202 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 1,37,088 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 541 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,88,831 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in May 1878.
Open 444 Miles.

| | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 49,112 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 1,01,266 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 464 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Receipts | 3,016 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 1,53,858 | 0 | 0 |
| Increase Rs. | 34,973 | 0 | 0 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
## AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The French barque G. B., 299 tons, Captain A. Aubrie, will sail to-day for Pondicherry, in ballast.

The British ship Shakespear 1,756 tons, Captain W. Claproth, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The British steamship Suez, 1390 tons, Captain J. D. Eaton, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Malda, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Burmah, 675 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Mozambique, 28th April, via Coast and Africa, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Burmah (s) | Allen | Mozambique, April 28. |
| 21 | Bridgetown | Crisp | Mauritius, April 4. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Raphael | Sheerman | Liverpool. |
| | Evesham Abbey | Westlake | Liverpool. |
| | British Queen | Smith | London. |
| | Malda (s) | Lang | Coasts and Calcutta. |
| | Suez (s) | Eaton | Rangoon. |

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Shakespear, Claproth, for Liverpool.
Barque G B, Aubrie, for Pondicherry.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—
Ship Coldstream, for Havre.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Himalaya (s) | Loutit | Moulmein, May 5. |
| | Star of Persia | Mahood | Melbourne, March 31. |

### DEPARTURES.

May 16—Steamer Kashgar, barque Night Hawk, schooner Larkan.

### PASSENGERS.

Per Himalaya—Mrs Dawson and 4 children, Mr Dawson, Major Street, Captain Winter, Mr Jones, Mr Mackenzie, Mr Palmer, Mr Ribbintrop, Mrs Robertson and 3 children.

## MADRAS.

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | Serica | Kangasentor. |
| 18 | Africa (s) | Calcutta. |
| | Adelaide | Point Pedro. |
| 19 | Kashgar (s) | Calcutta. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17 | Meinam (s) | Calcutta. |
| | Rajpootana (s) | Calcutta. |
| 18 | Almora (s) | Calcutta. |
| | Puttialla (s) | Negapatam. |

### ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O steamer Kashgar, from Calcutta to Madras—Mr Greive and Mr DeCloset.

Per s s Africa, from Calcutta—Mr O'Brien. From Gopaulpore—Mr Matherson. From Vizagapatam—Mr Randell. From Coconada—Mr Rogers and Mr Sice.

### DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O steamer Kashgar, from Madras to Southampton—Mr Turton and Lieut Heron-Maxwell. To Galle—Mr Legg. To Melbourne—Mr Harman and Mr Wood.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—May 21.

### From Liverpool.

Rydall Hall s—5 hogsheads portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Wistow Hall s—16 packages clocks, Hajee Oosman Tarmahamed; 4 hogsheads claret, Finlay, Muir and Co, 10 bags corks, Shapoorjee Rustonjee Sookhia.
Anglia s—260 cases sulphuric acid, Rogers and Co.

### From London.

Teheran s—6 drums glycerine, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 59 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Sidney Eggers s—293 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Suez s—5 packages medicine other sorts, B S Madon and Co, 2 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba and Co ; 59 cases yellow metal sheets, Volkart Brothers.
British Statesman—10 cases geneva, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Lombardy s—22 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

### From Genoa.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

### From Trieste.

Tebe s—14 casks glass beads, Surufally Gulamhoosein.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—May 21.

### For Liverpool.

Raphael—285 cwts myrabollams, Morarjee Dyal.
Narsisus—2,400 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 300 cwts bones Natha Essa ; 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, and 100 bales cotton Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 250 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum.
Henrietta—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 1914 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co ; 285 cwts myrabollams, Trecomjee Jewandass ; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams and 9 cwts rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Anglia s—114 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 3 bales silk cotton, Cooper Landing Co ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 20 bales cotton, Cupoorchund Rowjee ; 128 bales wool, C J Khambatta.
Wistow Hall s—200 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Egbert s—40 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 27 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee ; 90 cwts ginger, Damoder Kessowjee ; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 68 bales cotton waste, Gewraj Ooka ; 525 cwts bones, Cadurbhoy Mamonjee ; 200 bales Cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
Lady Lycett s—50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 58 bales hemp, Joonas Tyeb and Co.
Whitter—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### For Port Said.

Achille s—6 cases indigo, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

### For Havre.

Alice Buck—282 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Victoria—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Tof combe—500 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.
Eleano—400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Cold stream—1.125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Frolic—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

### For Marseilles.

Khiva s—23 packages cocoanut oil, P and O S N Co.

### For Trieste.

Khiva s—98 casks cocoanut oil, P and O S N Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co,
Achille s—211 packages coffee, C J Khambatta ; 100 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee.

### For Venice.

Khiva s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.
Achille s—460 bags coffee, C J Khambatta.

### For Calais.

Harlsey s—9,643 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

### For Hongkong.

Khedive s—150 cwts sandlewood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 8 cases fishmaws and 16 cases sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee ; 20 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee ; 64 cases sharkfins and 20 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 52 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 46 bales cotton, Chiniram Jusraz ; 168 bales twist, B and A Horumsjee ; 5 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 275 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales twist, S N Tullatee ; 24 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 140 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co ; 23 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 55 cwts sandlewood and 4 cases fishmaws, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 10 cases fishmaws and 6 cases sharkfins, Khulfanbhoy Dama ; 109 cwts woolplate, Allibhoy Munjee ; 62 bales twist, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 25 bales twist, Jamsetjee Hormusjee ; 18 cwts sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 18½ cwts sharkfins, 5¾ cwts fishmaws and 1½ cwts peacock feathers, Cassum Khaky Nanjee ; 300 cwts coplate, Ruttonsee Mooljee

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

Bombay, 20th May 1879.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·887 |
| Temperature of the Air | 85·7 |
| Wet Bulb thermometer | 79·9 |
| Dew Point | 77·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·781 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8). | 5·8 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 89·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) | 81·3 |
| General Direction of Wind | WNW, NW, WNW, NW, WNW, NNW, NW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours | 337. |

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—May 20.

Rogers, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Matthews, Lieut and Adjt, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

May 21.

Welman, Sub-Lieut, 5th Madras N I, on leave, from Seetabuldee.

### DEPARTURES.—May 21.

Aplin, 2nd Lieut, 2/15th Foot, to join, to Deesa.
Chase, Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, from leave, to Surat.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 17.)

Simla, 16th May 1879.

Mr F Venning, cs, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, in that Province, vice Lieut-Colonel H T New-march, retired ; but to continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division until further orders.

Mr R Logan, cs, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, vice Mr Venning.

Mr Meiklejohn, cs, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, vice Mr Logan ; but to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, until further orders

The following temporary promotions are made in the British Commissioner :—Major W G Hughes, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade Major H R Spearman, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate in the 3rd Grade Major M C Poole, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

The services of Surgeon D D Cunningham, Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Medical College at Calcutta.

Mr J J Higgins, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.

Major H A Hammond, District Superintendent, 4th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent 2nd Class, vice Mr Higgins.

Mr G J Noble, district Superintendent, 5th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class, vice Major Hammond

The services of Mr D M Smeaton, cs, late Settlement Officer of the Moradabad District, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah for employment as Secretary in the Settlement Department.

Thornton, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Lieut Bell, 44th Foot, is appointed temporarily to the Mhairwara Battalion.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission.

Major D W Laughton, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class.

Mr A Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.

Mr Davies, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Surgeon H Whitwell, Bengal Medical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Katmandu, vice Surgeon A J Wall, proceeding on furlough.

Captain A K Abbott, 42nd N I, is appointed to do duty with the Punjab Chief's Contingent.

Captain F H Jackson, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 4th April vice Major H N Reeves.

Captain W Scott, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Okhamandel, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 4th April, vice Captain Jackson.

Military Department.

Simla, 16th May 1879.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty' approval :—

Infantry, Major Badgley (Staff Corps) to be Lieut-Col.

Cadre of the late 20th N I, Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Sampson to be Major.

Infantry, Major A Phillips to be Lieut-Col.

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain :—Lieut Dening, Bengal Staff Corps and Lieut L J H Grey, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet :—Lieut Col Waterfield, Bengal Staff Corps.

Major Rowlandson, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Major Luxmoore, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Lieut Cadell, Assistant Military Accountant on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd Class.

Lieut R B Adams, of the 1st Battalion, 12th Foot, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, on probation.

Lieut Gordon, 2nd Battalion, 17th Foot, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, on probation.

Lieut M'Kinstry, 2nd Battalion, 17th Foot, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Punjab Infantry on probation.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India ; Surgeon-Major F. Parsons, Medical Officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, for one year 182 days.

Captain L F Boileau, R E, Executive Engineer, Hyderabad, is allowed furlough in and out of India on private affairs for one year.

Marine Department.

Mr F Stileman to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation.

The following officers are appointed to the I. G. S. Dagmar :—

Mr Ensor, Inspector, Indian Troop Service, Bombay, to be Commander.

Mr Scott, 3rd Grade Officer, and Acting 2nd Officer, I G S Czarewitch, to be Acting 2nd Officer.

Mr Brownlow, 4th Grade Officer, I G S Tenasserim, to be Acting 3rd Officer.

Mr Stileman, 4th Grade Officer, to be 4th Officer.

Mr Lamborne, 1st Class Engineer, I G Hulk Semiramis, to be Engineer in Charge.

Mr Brown, 3rd Class Engineer, I G S Quangtung, to be 3rd Engineer.

Public Works Department.

Captain W G Nicholson, R E, Executive Engineer, having returned from field service, is re-posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr J Dawson, Pay Master, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Pay Master, Rajputana State Railway.

The services of Major E T Thackeray, v c, R E, Executive Engineer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

Lieut Childers, R E, is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

That portion of Notification of 20th March last, which promotes Mr H F Mitchell, Accountant 3rd Grade, to Assistant Examiner 2nd Grade, on probation, is cancelled.

Mr W Harvey, Executive Engineer, is appointed Assistant Director of the Western System of State Railways.

The services of Captain J T Wright, R E, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The latter portion of Notification, dated the 21st March, placing Mr W Mellor, Chief Storekeeper, under the orders of the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Bombay, is cancelled, and Mr Mellor is placed under the orders of the Director of State Railway Stores for employment as Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Bombay.

Mr A C Livingstone-Learmouth, Assistant Engineer, is transferred temporarily from the Punjab Irrigation Branch to the Military Works Branch.

Major J P Steel, R E, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana in the Public Works Department, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr T L Tanner, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Bengal Railway Branch to the Western System of State Railways.

Mr A Brereton, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the un-open to the open section of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

# PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May. 15.)

Captain A S Roberts, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District, and appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant.

The Hon the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint Lieut-Colonel I W G Davies, C S I, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division, to be Additional Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, for a period of four months.

Mr Barkley, Officiating Additional Commissioner of the Jullunder and Umballa Divisions, is appointed to officiate as Commissionerr and Superintendent of the Jullundur Division.

Mr Barkley, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jullundur Division, is appointed Sessions Judge of that Division.

Mr Smyth, Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner of the Jullunder and Umballa Divisions.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr Smyth to be an Additional Sessions Judge, and directs him to act in the Umballa and Jullunder Divisions.

Mr Beachcroft, Judicial Assistant, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.

Mr P de L H Johnstone, Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Sialkot.

Lieut Wedderburn, Quartermaster, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for six months.

Leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, is granted to Major J Finnis, 3rd Punjab Infantry, from such date as he may have availed himself thereof.

# THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

## REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st May 1879.

1. Instruction in heavy gun drill will commence on Tuesday, 27th inst, in the Town Hall at 6 a. m. All members who have already notified their intention of going through this course, will be good enough to attend on this occasion, when the gun detachment will be told off, and all other preliminary arrangements entered into.

2. With reference to Para 5 of yesterday's orders the dress therein referred to applies only to the evening of Friday, 23rd inst, at the Grand Road Theatre.

3. Col Sergt W R Grove is granted one month's leave of absence from this date.

4. Corpl J Pile is permitted to take his arms and accoutrements to Poona and is temporarily attached to G Company.

1. Saturday, the 24th inst, being Her Most Gracious Majesty's Birth day, the troops in Garrison will parade in Review Order at the Oval in front of the Secretariat and will be formed up at 5-30 a m, in line facing west at open order with 12 paces interval.

Royal Artillery on the right.
2-7th Fusiliers.
G I P Railway Volunteers.
Bombay Rifle Volunteers
9th Regiment N I.
21st Regiment N I.

The Detachment 8th Regiment N I will augment the 21st Regiment N I. Recruit boys to keep ground.

The 9th Regiment N I will furnish points and colors.

The Guards to mount after parade.

Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle. The usual precaution to be taken to withdraw ammunition now in the pouches.

An Imperial Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting Battery in connection with the Parade.

European Troops in white.

Staff in Review order.

Field States to be sent to this office on Friday morning.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

# CALENDAR FOR MAY 1879.

## PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ........................29th, 4h. 27·9 m. a.m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Th. 22 | Ascension Day or Holy Thursday. | 5 25 | 6 27 | 0 19 m<br>11 32 a | 5 38 m<br>6 17 a |
| Fri. 23 | ...... | 5 25 | 6 28 | 0 53 a<br>... | 6 9 m<br>6 52 a |
| Sat. 24 | Birth of Queen Victoria | 5 25 | 6 28 | 0 26 m<br>1 28 a | 6 44 m<br>7 28 a |
| Sun. 25 | Sunday after Ascension | 5 25 | 6 29 | 1 4 m<br>2 5 a | 7 21 m<br>8 10 a |
| Mon. 26 | ...... | 5 24 | 6 29 | 1 47 m<br>2 45 a | 8 1 m<br>8 57 a |
| Tues. 27 | ...... | 5 24 | 6 29 | 2 40 m<br>3 31 a | 8 49 m<br>8 51 a |
| Wed 28 | ...... | 5 24 | 6 30 | 3 36 m<br>4 20 a | 9 40 m<br>10 51 a |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

## BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PENDLEBURY—May 21st, at Colaba, the wife of Wm. Pendlebury, Assistant Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, of a daughter.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRENON—May 16th, at 35, Wellington Street, the wife of Henry A. Grenon, of a daughter.

HOWARD—May 14th, at Murree, Mrs. Frederick C. Howard, of a son.

MACKENZIE—May 15th, at 12 Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Captain J. S. F. Mackenzie, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LAZARUS—JAGANNADHAM—May 15th, at the London Mission Chapel, Vizagapatam, by the Reverend John Hay, M.A., Daniel Lazarus, B. A., Headmaster, L. M. Institution, to Eliza Harriet, eldest daughter of Reverend P. Jagannadham.

SOGGEE—WITT—May 14th, at St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Reverend P. Percival, Chaplain, Military Female Orphan Asylum, Samuel Soggee, Head Warder H.M.'s Penitentiary, to Catherine Amelia, daughter of the late James Witt, Garrison Quarter Master Sergeant, Fort St. George.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—May 16, at Bangalore, Florence Louisa, daughter of Mr. M. Abraham, aged 1 year, and 5 months.

FITZGERALD—May 10th, at Mooltan, of acute dysentery, Edward Hume FitzGerald, aged 38 years.

STORY—May 15th, at Umballa, Constance Muriel, youngest child of Major Philip Story, 40th Regiment, Chief Instructor, aged 15 months.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

# PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance that the PRINCIPAL OFFENDERS who devised the scheme for the DESTRUCTION of CERTAIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS in POONA, viz., the VISHRAM BAG and the BUDHWAR PALACE, which were destroyed by fire on the 13th May 1879, should at once be detected and brought to justice, it is hereby notified that Government have been pleased to offer a REWARD of RUPEES (5,000) FIVE THOUSAND for the APPREHENSION and CONVICTION of the person or persons at whose instigation the said conflagrations were caused.

J. MOORE,
District Magistrate.

District Magistrate's Office, Poona, 20th May 1879.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

In another column we publish this morning an authentic account of the sharp fight by which Major Daniell's party of twenty police and ten sepoys of the 11th N. I. broke up the formidable band of dacoits that have recently been causing so much alarm throughout Western India. It will be seen that the robbers went the length of charging down on the police but were promptly checked by their leader being killed. From this fact we are inclined to think that this band at least will not probably again reassemble. The prisoners state that they only looked to the man Dowlata for directions, and from the large share of plunder which that individual had evidently managed to secure for himself, he must have possessed very great influence over the rest, who evidently had no fight left in them after his death. That the dacoits were well dressed mostly in red turbans and white clothing but some with police uniforms is a very significant statement, for it shows that there was evidently some attempt at organization and of raising the band above the level of a mere roving party of village plunderers. The Brahmin Wassodew Bulwunt was hardly known to the more unimportant members of the gang, who merely spoke of him as the "Maharaja ;" and, in short, the whole progress and career of that individual leads us to believe that he was only acting as the deputed agent of some central committee, sitting probably at Poona, whose part it apparently is to lend encouragement, assistance, and advice to all who may aim at subverting order. It was always difficult to understand how a mere clerk should suddenly and without apparent reason take it upon himself to chuck up his appointment and join a band of low caste marauders in wandering over the country, but we now think that he was only obeying orders from—as we suggest above—a secret society, to which he probably belonged. Regarding the incendiarisms, the public have now two important facts before them. The first is that the evidence which was produced against the Brahmin prisoner Keshew Krishna was sufficient to enable the Magistrate to commit him, but from the fact that Rs. 5,000 reward is offered for information that may lead to the apprehension of the others implicated, it is plain that the criminal has not confessed all, and has not given up the names of his accomplices. The public will approve of the measures to preserve secrecy that have been taken by the authorities at Poona, as under existing circumstances being very necessary. The educated natives of Poona are crying out through the native press against the suspicion which has been directed upon their class, but we would again ask them to bear in mind that the only two members of the conspiracy—which we must presume does exist—that have as yet been discovered are "educated" Brahmins, and the inference is therefore irresistible that the remaining miscreants,—who even now continue to attempt further incendiaries—will also be found to come under the same description. It cannot be too often repeated that it is even more for the interests of the leading natives of Poona themselves than of Government that the whole plot that exists in their midst should be quickly exposed. Nobody who knows anything of the workings of native society will believe but that if they properly bestir themselves, and if they work honestly that they cannot succeed in forthwith handing up to justice the leaders of the movement, and we would advise all those who may wish to save themselves to come forward without delay and tell what they know. Already we observe the citizens find most irksome the precautionary measures which Government have been compelled to adopt. All who are found moving in the streets of the city after a certain hour in the evening are forced to give an account of themselves, but it is evident that even more stringent measures will be necessary unless the more deeply involved criminals are quickly handed up. Government would be quite justified—under present circumstances and if the attempts at incendiarisms continue—in subjecting the town to martial law, and then, of course, many innocent men would probably find themselves incarcerated. The Rs. 5,000 reward offered for "the discovery of those who instigated the fires" is a step in the right direction. But perhaps also it might be as well to offer a free pardon to any one who might come forward as an informer. The movement is sure to include many members, and when that is the case, there is nothing so effective in inducing a confession on the part of one or two of them, as the certainty of escaping the consequences that may have already been incurred. We would again repeat that this movement is not shared in by the body of the people of the Deccan, and that it is limited entirely to a class—and probably only to a portion of that class—which after all in numbers and in influence over the rest of the population is very insignificant indeed.

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Africa is at present attracting the attention of most of the civilised nations of Europe. Not only is the war in Natal of engrossing interest, but the manufacturers and merchants of England recently have been anxiously looking to the regions wherein Livingstone, Cameron, and Stanley have won their fame, thinking perhaps to see there a future field for the consumption of British products. Belgium and France have organised their exploring expeditions, and now Mr. Stanley is again on the Eastern Coast engaged in proceedings that excite the curiosity of everybody who cares to watch the career of the first Special Correspondent who has ever interviewed the magnates of the interior of the "Dark Continent." We learn from a correspondent at Zanzibar under date 3rd inst., that Mr. Stanley was still there going about on the coast and up the rivers getting men together for a trip by steamer to carry on some trading operations in the Congo. This story is somewhat similar to one which *Nature* gives currency to. A copy of that journal received by last Mail confirms the report that Mr. Stanley was occupied in engaging porters for a journey into the interior, but said also that the utmost secrecy was preserved as to his intended movements and objects. A rumour was current in London in well informed circles that he would begin his journey from the West Coast and not from the Zanzibar side ; but, *Nature* says, if that be the case he must have introduced a radical change into the plans of the Belgian section of the International African Association, for whom it is said Mr. Stanley is acting. There was not a word mentioned in London, however, about trading objects, and we are inclined to think that our Zanzibar informant has penetrated to the bottom of the secret. It is well known that Mr. Stanley came home from his last trip enthusiastic about the openings that existed for trade in the countries he had just traversed. His ideas did not meet with much encouragement in England however. Men, while agreeing that it would be highly advantageous and most satisfactory, and while nodding approval generally upon the idea of opening up Central Africa, limited to such expressions their sympathy ; they did not see their way, in short, to "going in" themselves for the thing. It is possible, therefore, that Mr. Stanley has succeeded in converting his Belgium friends, who have apparently embarked in this enterprise. Hence the mystery in which it has been wrapped and Manchester and Birmingham will learn when it is too late, how much they have lost—at least such is probably Mr. Stanley's idea. Mercantile classes in England and in India will, however, wish him every success. Accidents apart, it is quite certain that he will do far better for his employers, even from a savant's point of view, than the unfortunate leaders of the first Belgian expedition, while we think that a perusal of his book, "Through the Dark "Continent" will convince everybody that he has good and sufficient reasons for the new line as a trader,—which our correspondent tells us—he is really taking up. His operations will be watched with much interest, but they must take care in England that Belgium does not steal a march on them by opening up and obtaining the possession of new markets.

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We briefly enumerated in a recent article some of the most obvious modes of retrenchment in the annual expenditure of the Indian public services. Others equally practical will no doubt readily suggest themselves to those interested in the matter, and in the Public Works Department alone, we believe, already many considerable reductions have been effected. But these are small in comparison with the vast general abolition of extravagantly paid offices, and the disestablishment of sundry great Indian officials, which is certain to follow sooner or later as a measure of relief for the present depression of trade, and for the distress throughout the land. Fresh taxes the labouring part of the population at least cannot possibly bear, and Government can only find the necessary revenue by sweeping reductions in all branches of its administration, and by fresh loans raised at a high rate of interest. We will endeavour to indicate one or two measures that strike us to be imperatively demanded by the pressure of our very unfavourable times, and by the changed circumstances of our Anglo-Indian existence. Sir H. Durand and Mr. Chapman have successfully proved that a clear saving of £37,000 can be effected by the abolition of military appointments no longer found to be indispensable to the safety of the country, or to the prudent administration of the army. In the Medical and Educational Departments we have already briefly suggested how considerable reductions of expenditure may be made without detriment to the public service. But there remains another exclusive department, in which it seems to us manifestly unreasonable and unjust that Government revenues should any longer be missapplied, and a large annual expenditure needlessly incurred. We mean that of the Ecclesiastical Establishment. It is felt by all except the most pronounced Imperialist to be a scandal to the professed impartiality of our rule, a wrong which no religious sentiment, no ingenious casuistry can ever justify, that a considerable portion of the public money should be applied to the maintenance of a large staff of ecclesiastics, some of whom scruple not, more or less directly, to use their position and the State endowment raised from taxation of Hindu ryots or Mussulman traders, for proselytizing purposes.

No one grudges the Government chaplains their comparatively small salaries,—small, when put into the scale with the pay of other civilians who have had no greater expenses probably in their professional education, and who are often not their superiors in ability. Indeed, that point is an incidental illustration of the argument which we before employed to prove that the modern Civil Service is extravagantly overpaid. Because, if it is the case that Government can easily obtain highly educated University men to serve as chaplains in India on a salary of Rs. 500 or Rs. 800 a month, with the prospect of a pension of £365 a year for life, after 20 years—*a fortiori* excellent men, quite as well connected, and who have passed with credit through a public school and college—they ought to obtain the others on the lower scale we suggested the other day as an adequate substitute for the present high salaries.

The subject of the disestablishment or disendowment of the Church of England is one which will probably engage the public mind at the next elections ; and the first step towards carrying out that part of the radical program, will probably be the withdrawal of all State Endowment from the Church in India and the Colonies. Even in the present Conservative Parliament, the question of the longer maintenance of the Established Church in Ceylon was, if we remember rightly, only carried by a small majority of votes. And viewing the case of the Indian Church Establishment, supported solely by Imperial funds, apart from all prejudice and self-interest, we cannot find any stronger argument for maintaining at the public cost three Bishops than we have shown to exist for the appointments of three Commanders-in-Chief in India. It is surely evident enough that the small *corps d'armée* of the Church Militant in Madras and Bombay can advantageously be placed under the direct superintendence of the Metropolitan at Calcutta, with an Archdeacon to perform, as now, archideaconal functions for each Presidency and the Punjab. Indeed, the Archdeacon's office would mean something more than an apron and a shovel hat, if with some extra allowances he were required to hold visitations each year in the larger up-country stations, and to submit to Government his annual report. So, too, like the Inspector General of Artillery or Director General of Telegraphs, the Bishop of Calcutta can well travel through the greater part of his Diocese in the course of three years, and personally visit most of the stations where Government chaplains are employed. In point of extent of territory indeed the Diocese of the Metropolitan would seem to be enormous, if the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were included in it. But if, as we suppose, the whole number of clergy at present on the Government Establishment in India amounts to some 200 only, then is such a Diocese small indeed, and can rank only with those in Wales or Ireland. Besides, it is more than probable that the existing number of chaplains will ere long be considerably reduced.

To meet the difficulties which would arise with regard to the episcopal supervision of many scattered communities and clergymen of the Church of England not paid from the Indian revenues, we need not doubt that the several wealthy missionary societies will provide the necessary funds for supporting such additional bishoprics as may be required for that object. In the last year this has been the case in Burma and Lahore, where money raised with little difficulty from private sources in England has been applied to the endowment of those new Sees, Government only providing the salary of one chaplain towards the fund thus subscribed for the maintenance of the Bishop. In Madras, two co-adjutor Bishops have lately been consecrated to take sole charge of the missionary clergy and the native pastors. This separation of the often conflicting interests of the Ecclesiastical Department on the one side, and those of the several missionary associations on the other, will doubtless be found to be most beneficial ; and if only this plan be more extensively adopted in India, we may yet be saved the scandal of seeing Bishops, who draw their high salary from the public revenue, practically bestowing their chief thought and time in directing the intricate machinery of two or more conflicting missionary societies. The scandal has been most offensively prominent in Ceylon. We shall rejoice to think that its occurrence may be rendered impossible in India.

# ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 2.

I am glad to say that Sir Stafford Northcote's ill-advised proposal to inflict a bill of pains and penalties upon the Scotch banks which have offices in London will be withdrawn as an acknowledged failure. In England there was no strong expression of opinion in its favour ; while Scotch opinion was, of course, dead against it. Doubtless this attempt will be the last of its kind, and the Government will deal with the class of questions that underlie the jealousy felt of the Scotch banks, and which are connected with the privilege of issue, in a general measure, if they deal with it at all. Of course, however, they are in no hurry to take up so difficult a topic, which would not only involve a regulation of all the private and joint-stock banks in all the three kingdoms, but would also lead to tampering with that sacred statue, the Bank Charter Act. What remains of the Bill—namely, the modification of the joint stock companies Acts by allowing "reserve" liability, the provision for an independent audit, and the imposition of a particular form of accounts to be made public once a year, will form a very useful measure, which can be passed without any difficulty. Independently of this stipulation as to audit, however, late events have induced many of the banks to anticipate legislative action by giving much more detailed and carefully supervised accounts than they formerly did, and there is no likelihood that in this respect at least the Government Bill will make any serious difference.

The heavy call—£2,250 per share—which was due last week by the City of Glasgow Bank contributories, is now being slowly collected, but the liquidators are, I understand, not pressing for the respective amounts. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Jamieson, has been in London for the last week or so, sounding the creditors as to the acceptance of 18s. in the pound in full without interest ; that composition to be paid promptly. Until now there has been an impression that the London creditors would not accept less than 20s. as the liquidators had themselves led them to expect this, but I am told that one or two of them, among others one of the joint stock banks are now disposed to take 18s. and be done with the matter. They do not relish the notion of this outstanding debt figuring in successive half yearly reports, and would on the whole not object to have it closed up. On the other hand some of the discount houses who are holders of bills with various names on them in addition to the City of Glasgow Bank do not want to surrender their bills without an equivalent for the recourse they now have against the estates of the firms which have endorsed or drawn them. As matters stand they hope for at least 2s. 6d. in the pound from the estate of Smith, Fleming and Co., and an unknown amount, double 2s. 6d. at least, from Morton's estate, both within a reasonable time, and therefore they see no occasion to commit themselves to an immediate sacrifice of anything. Between these conflicting views the project to settle off at once will fall to the ground. Every "project" connected with this unfortunate bank meets with his fate from the lottery to the arbitration scheme. This last measure, by-the-bye, has received its quietus in the House of Lords. It had been postponed for two months on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, from the end of February, with the understanding that it would be dropped if the legal questions arising from the Bank failure made good progress, for in that case the inutility of any special measure would be apparent. Within the two months, great progress has been made. The trustees' cases have been decided, thanks to the vigorous action of the Lords ; the first dividend has been paid, and the second call has been made. There is really nothing left about which to arbitrate, and as the extreme course of withdrawing cases of this description from the control of the ordinary courts of law could not be taken merely to put the business of winding up in the hands of a fresh set of lawyers, there was no alternative but to let the Arbitration Bill quietly drop into the limb of so many other good intentions.

The great feature this week on the Stock Exchange, and, I may almost say, in general talk, has been a panic fall in Egyptian securities. The original cause of this was the political situation, by which I mean the Khedive's *coup d'etat*, but the secondary influences were the most powerful and their name is legion. First, there must be mentioned the publication of the Blue-book on Egyptian finances which contains some very dispiriting despatches from Mr. Consul Vivian with most gloomy views as to the position ; next, strong and alarmist writing in certain London journals, prominent among which have been the *Times* and the *Standard* ; and, lastly, market operations. All three influences combined were brought into play on the very eve of the fortnightly settlement and together they were too much for the equilibrium of the market. I must say a word on the journalistic interference. Three years and a half ago the *Times* declared, as the *Standard* declares now, that Egypt was hopelessly insolvent, and enlarged on the theme not only in money articles but in leaders. It has held to that course ever since, and published one gross misstatement after another without either backing them up by evidence, or manfully withdrawing them when shown to be worthless. In the present case it has advocated non-interference in Egypt, on the part of England, declaring that the whole question is solely one of the bondholders and their claims, with which we are not called upon to intermeddle. Before the Khedive's *coup d'etat* this same journal was constantly clamorous for interference on the ground that the Fellahs were oppressed to provide the bondholders with their interest ; now, when there seems a likelihood that the Khedive will repudiate part of his debt, and oppress the Fellahs for his own exclusive benefit, the cry is not to interfere but to leave that ruler absolutely unchecked to do just what he pleases—namely, restore all the worst characteristics of the old *régime*. This will give an idea of the value of the so-called humanitarian pretexts put forward recently. If only Egypt can be made bankrupt, and the bondholders be plundered the Fellahs may be left to their fate. The *Standard* has entered upon a similar task, although so clumsily as to lead to the suspicion out of doors that it only aimed at influencing the Stock Exchange. On Saturday it had a leading article couched in the gloomiest terms, making out Egypt to be hopelessly bankrupt, and expressing great pity for the bondholders. On the same afternoon the Bills of its evening edition were conspicuously placarded with the words "Great fall in bonds"—a circumstances so remarkable as of itself to excite notice—and concurrently its money article was sprinkled thickly with statements, insinuations, and predictions, all calculated to alarm the poor bondholders. If this sensational stuff was published with the view of letting the world see how the paper could influence the Stock Exchange and make investors jump it must be admitted to have succeeded, for though there was no great fall on Saturday, since Londoners knew how to attach the right value to each lucubrations, provincial bondholders were frightened, and their sales began to tell on Monday. French holders were also free sellers, leading to the rumour that some the syndicates which had held large blocks of the bonds were disposing of them. From all these causes came the decline of Monday, which happened to be the first day of the fortnightly settlement ; but the grossest and most offensive feature of the whole transaction was the language of the journals I have named. Nothing could be more painful or discreditable. First, the bondholders are abused month after month, as if they were criminals ; next, the Khedive is urged to repudiate for the good of the Fellah, and is told that if he does, the claims of humanity will prevent our interference ; then when he throws off European control he is told that should he repudiate we will not interfere on behalf of either the Fellahs or the bondholders. The fact that all this talk does not influence the march of events matters little ; it is equally worthy of condemnation. Of course, now, writing of this sort does at all affected the decision of the Government. They, in conjunction with that of France have sent a note to the Khedive which is virtually a first warning, and which he must not neglect at his peril. The note does not *sound* very strong, but the real import of the step is that it commits both Governments to a position from which they cannot recede. Meanwhile, the Egyptian Treasury agents have announced the payment of the coupon at the rate of 2½ per cent. instead of 3 per cent, with payments in full of the drawn bonds ; which is not, on the whole, a bad arrangement for the bondholders. The Public Debt Commissioners have protested against the reduction of interest, but this is a mere form, since the Commissioners of Enquiry, who included these very same men, had themselves recommended that reduction in the interests of the temporarily impoverished Treasury. The new Minister of Finance has at the same time let it be known that he has provided for the entire wants of the current year. But in saying this he has a little anticipated events, for the International Tribunals yesterday gave a judgment which will compel him to find about £700,000 more than he expected. This decision is connected with the loan the Rothschilds placed here on the security of the surrendered State Domains. Before the mortgage to them was completed, some sharp creditors of the Khedive obtained judgment for their debts and lodged attachments on the Domains. The Courts have decided that these debts are valid, and the result is that the claimants must be paid off before the mortgage to the Rothschilds can be executed. This will involve the payment of about £1,500,000, which the Minister of Finance must find somehow before he can touch the proceeds of the loan. Of course it is only a transfer. He has only to advance what he will soon get back from the loan, but it is an inconvenient process under present circumstances.

The shares of the Indian banks have been much steadier lately. The Orientals indeed would have risen, but for the unfortunate engagement in connection with the Chilian bonds which the bank was foolish enough to hold after the war between Chili and Bolivia broke out. At the date the accounts were made up for the last meeting about £90,000 had been written off for depreciation on a nominal total of £310,000, but since then a further fall has occurred in market value, and with every drop in Chilian bonds Oriental shares drop in sympathy, a rise, of course, having the opposite effect. To get rid of this awkward burden there was some talk of a syndicate being formed to take the Chilian bonds off the bank's hands "at a price," but I think it came to nothing. The shares are at present tolerably steady at 20. They would rapidly rise if the Chilian war came to an end. Chartered Mercantile Bank shares are slowly recovering their value and are now 18. They are benefited by the improvement in the Indian exchange, and in silver, of which the bank is a large holder. The shares of the other banks are steady, and all, it is understood, are doing a fairly profitable business. The opinion here is that trade with India is on the eve of a decided though perhaps moderate revival, and the animation shown in the cotton market favours this impression.

Some time ago the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce who are strong bi-metallists, but very questionable free traders, sent a deputation to Manchester to try and convert the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to their views on the silver question. Now the latter body is staunchly free trade in character and rather rudely contemptuous of crotchets ; and it resisted the arguments of the Liverpullians with great energy in a very animated and interesting discussion. Ultimately a committee was appointed to report on the subject, and this report has just been presented to the Chamber and adopted, a copy being ordered to be sent to the Liverpool Chamber. It is to be hoped that the latter will succeed in answering it satisfactorily as it is understood they intend to do :—

1. Considering that the unity of a standard or measure or value secures in the highest attainable degree the practical conveniences of simplicity and safety in contracts :—considering further that, of the two precious metals gold, from its relatively higher value, is best fitted to be the standard in countries where commerce and wealth are most largely developed, the board of the Chamber is of opinion that the existing system of English currency, with gold as standard and unlimited legal tender, and with a subordinate and limited coinage of silver and copper as token money, is best adapted to the necessities and convenience of the country, and should therefore be continued. 2. That no Act of Parliament or convention of nations can prevent changes in value resulting from variations in the conditions of production or of the action of demand and supply ; and although such Act or convention may give forced currency to silver at a fixed ratio to gold, where both metals are employed as standard and unlimited legal tender, their inevitable changes in relative value must still be felt in an equivalent disturbance of general prices and contracts, and in the exportation of the more valuable metal ; while an additional uncertainty must result from the known precariousness of international arrangements for common action. 3. That the temporary inconvenience to buyers of exchange in silver using countries, being an exaggerated form of an ordinary incident of trade, should be met by the usual remedies through terms of contract ; and that in any case the removal of such temporary inconvenience would be too dearly purchased by any measure which would destroy the simplicity and stability of our national currency.

# MAJOR DANIELL'S FIGHT WITH THE DACOITS.

The following is an authentic account of the engagement between dacoits and the Police in the Poona District on the 17th inst. :—

During the night of the 17th Major Daniell, encamped at Tullegaon, received a report that the gang of dacoits which had plundered some towns near Panwell, had fled before Major Westmacott's detachment and had returned to the Poona Districts up the Koosoor Ghat. Major Daniell immediately started with 10 men of the 11th N. I., and after a march of 18 miles came up with a party of 20 of his Police at a village close to a high range, known as the Mahipal Hills. The Police had attacked the dacoits in the morning, but had been unable to force them from their position on the slope of the hill, and had therefore awaited Major Daniell's arrival.

The dacoits in the meanwhile had left their first position and ascended the hill. Major Daniell at once advanced, and on reaching the top of the hill which was covered with a thick jungle of corinda and cactus bushes, extended his men and swept the ground in an easterly direction. At about 4 o'clock the dacoits, about 60 in number, were seen retreating through the jungle paths, and on Major Daniell reaching an open space surrounded by jungle, the former opened fire on his party from the bush covered slope on the opposite side. The firing now became sharp, but the Military and Police at once moved across and established themselves on the edge of the jungle occupied by the dacoits, who thereupon raised a simultaneous shout and charged down on their assailants, but upon a man who was apparently their leader falling to a shot from Major Daniel himself, they broke and fled, and were pursued by the Police. The jungle, however, was so thick that only three or four were seen occasionally running through the bushes in front. The dacoits were all well dressed, mostly in red turbans and white clothing, but some of them were in Police uniform. The jungle about the scene of the fight was strewed with clothing of all sorts. Five dead bodies were found including that of the leader, who was recognised as a Ramosi named Dowluta, who had absconded from his village on account of a large dacoity in the Nagar District. On him was found gold and jewellery to a very large amount. In an open space on the top of the hill occupied by the dacoits was found also an immense quantity of plunder, which has been roughly estimated by goldsmiths and jewellers at more than a lac of rupees. A great many arms were thrown away by the dacoits in their fight and collected by the Police. The booty includes a great number of articles marked with the name of the Brahmin whose house was plundered at Pulluspe so it is probable that the greater portion of his stolen property will be restored to him. Two wounded and two unwounded dacoits have since been apprehended by the Police who are scouring the country.

As this is evidently the Brahmin Wassodeo's main gang, and that which last week excited so much alarm in the Tanna District, Major Daniell may well be congratulated on his success. Nothing was seen of any Brahmin with the gang, and the prisoners say that Dowluta was their leader, and they only know the Brahmin by name as the "Maharaj." Only two men of Major Daniell's force were wounded in the encounter, and seeing that many of them had just concluded a long march their behaviour was very satisfactory, while Major Daniell's leading was evidently on a par with his usual and well known energy. Major Westmacott has returned from the Concan, and is at present searching the country above the ghats for fugitive members of the band.

# THE NOTORIOUS TANTIA BHEEL OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHUNDWA, May 20.

Whilst the Deccan is infested with gangs of dacoits, we have in the Central Provinces a notorious Bheel who, with a few congenial companions, contrives to keep the villages round the Nimar district in a state of excitement. Although the whole of the police force has now been in hot pursuit for nearly a month, and a thousand rupees been offered for his apprehension, they are as far from his arrest as ever. In fact, I am informed the pursuit has been abandoned, and they now intend capturing him by means of detectives. This individual glories in the name of Tantia Bheel, has a thin dimunitive form, a brutal countenance, and, in short, is an insignificant specimen of the race which his name denotes. Tantia first came to notice in 1873. In that year a heavy robbery was committed in the village of Baital, about 13 miles from Khundwa. The police were in search of the criminals for months, but no clue could be found. At last a reward was offered for any information that would lead to the detection of the criminals. Tantia, on hearing this, went to the patel of the village, and offered to give such information as would lead to the detection of the thieves if paid for it. The patel promised the reward, and gave such information as he received from Tantia to the police. The police from the clue thus obtained arrested several men, and in their subsequent inquiries discovered that Tantia, the informer, was the chief party in the robbery. He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. After serving his term he returned to his old haunts, and although he was suspected of several robberies, nothing could be brought against him till December last, when he was clearly found out in a case of house-breaking. The police were on his track for some time, but Tantia was too much for them. Instructions were given to the patels that should he be seen, information was at once to be sent to the police. Tantia made his way to the village of Baital, the scene of his former adventure, which led to his imprisonment. The patel received him kindly, and so far put Tantia off his guard, that he prevailed upon him to sleep and refresh himself in his house. The patel, as soon as he could do so, sent information to the police, who caught Tantia in a trap. He was arrested, and before leaving the village swore to be back in three days and be revenged on the patel for his scurvy hospitality. When being marched down to the Khundwa Jail, he complained to the police that he had been shamefully treated, and made the modest request that, handcuffed as he was, he should be permitted to go 20 yards ahead, and then the police could do as they thought proper if they caught him. The police could not see this exactly. So Mr. Tantia was duly delivered to the jail authorities and placed within the untried prisoners' ward, where two others of similar active temperaments as himself had been placed before. The third day Tantia and his companions were missing. A large hole had been cut through the wall by which they had left the cell, and then by climbing the outer wall, escaped. Nothing was again heard of Tantia till the latter end of last month. He with ten others, two of whom were dressed as policemen, appeared at the village from which he had been arrested. The two dressed as policemen loudly demanded to see the patel, saying the village was very dirty, and they had been sent to take the patel to the *burah sahib*. Tantia contrived by disguising himself to keep in the background unrecognised. The patel's son, in a fearful state of consternation, sent for his father, who was a short distance off. On his arrival one of the two amateur policemen asked for milk and other articles of food. The request not being complied with, with the desired celerity, he began clubbing right and left. The patel remonstrated, and said if they wanted anything they could get it without beating his men. At this remonstrance the policemen got indignant, and their companions riotous. The patel having a crude suspicion that all was not right, attempted a retreat, and just as he was entering his house Tantia fired and killed him on the spot. They then burnt his house and looted another. Extra police were sent after him, including one or two inspectors, but they have as yet been unable to capture him. They got information at times that he and his gang had been seen at certain villages on certain days, but by the time the police reached the spot Tantia made tracks. Since the murder and outrage at Baital, he has contented himself by looting a house and burning another. It is supposed people are afraid to give information concerning him, lest they should meet with the same fate as the patel.

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# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

## POONA NEWS.

POONA, MAY 21.

Gunner Drily and Privates Brown and Skelton have been acquitted by Dr. Frezer of the charge of culpable homicide, in the case of the Railway native night watchman killed at Kirkee station.

Krishna Ranade and his accomplices have been committed to the Sessions by Mr. Campbell.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN, MAY 20.

The German Government has decided to greatly restrict, and possibly will suspend, the sales of silver for some time.

## THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Volunteering for service at the Cape in the Zulu war has been opened in the regiments stationed at Portsmouth and Chatham.

The transport Euphrates is preparing for sea.

## P. AND O. CO.'S DIVIDEND.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company pays a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the half year.

## THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 21.

The s. s. Sumatra, having on board the outward English Mails of the 9th instant, sailed for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day, and the s. s. Hindustan, for Galle and Calcutta, at the same hour to-day.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 5½ |

The Manchester Market has been strong.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5-10½ |
| 8½ lbs. do. | 6-9 |
| 40s Mule Twist | 0-10 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 71½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 77 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 98¼ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 114½ |
| Bar Silver | 50½ |

Departure—Sardhana.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 21.

CANNANORE, 4-40 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind N.W. Fall of rain 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5-1 p. m.—Weather wet and boisterous, wind N W 7; thermometer 81 6; barometer 29·670. Fall of rain 26 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-20 p. m.—Weather cloudy, wind W.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·68.

VENGORLA, 5 p. m—Weather rainy, wind S. W. strong; thermometer 86.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand | | 1s. 7 5-16 | per Re. |
| Do. | 6 months' sight | 1s. 7 9-16 | ,, |
| Credits, | 6 ,, ,, | 1s. 7¾d. | ,, |
| Documents, | 6 ,, ,, | 1s. 7¾d. to 11-16d. | ,, |
| France | 6 ,, ,, | 2·06¼ | ,, |

## THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In yesterday's Legislative Council, Mr. Colvin moved for the consideration of the Select Committee's Reports on the North Western Provinces Land Revenue Act 1873 Amendment Bill and Oudh Land Revenue Act 1873 Amendment Bill. Both Bills were subsequently passed into law. The Bill to amend the law relating to the coast lights on the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal was taken into consideration on the motion of Mr. Stokes, and subsequently passed into law. Mr. Stokes also introduced the Registration Trade Marks Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Cockerell introduced the Oudh Civil Courts Amendment Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee. The Military Cantonments Act 1864 Amendment Bill was introduced by Mr. Stokes and referred to a Select Committee. Messrs. Hope and Colvin were added to the Select Committee on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and the Council adjourned for a fortnight.

MAJOR SANDEMAN, whose intention to get back to Quetta *via* the Murree Hills has been already noticed, has performed the journey in safety.

IT is rumoured that General Sir Samuel Browne is destined to succeed General Sir Neville Chamberlain in the Madras Commander-in-Chiefship.

IN the early part of last week, some timber traders travelling without escort were attacked near the entrance of the Khyber Pass, and plundered by some thieves from the Bazar Valley. The marauders managed to escape with a camel, a few oxen and some mules, which have not yet been recovered.

THE Lahore paper says:—It is reported in some quarters that the Government of the new Frontier Province will be given to General Donald Stewart. It is undeniable that few officers are better qualified for a post of such great responsibility. At the same time it is but fair to add that the name of General Roberts has been pretty generally associated with the coming appointment.

THE *Pioneer* says:—In addition to the bare fact reported by the Press Commissioner, we may add that we believe the arrangement agreed to with Yakub Khan is on the lines of the policy Government has long been known to be pursuing. The treaty will provide for the establishment of a British Resident at Kabul, and the complete control of the foreign relations of Afghanistan by the British Government; also of a territorial position giving us a firm hold on the country—the Khyber up to Lundi Kotal, the Kurram to Ali Kheyl, &c. Kandahar will not be retained, Daka will be kept for a time. Throughout Afghanistan we believe the people are quite ready for peace, and we shall have no difficulty in helping Yakub Khan, so far as this may be required, to enforce the present agreement on unwilling vassals.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"The whole position with the Amir in our camp bristles with difficulties, and we can see no indication that the task of the army has been completed. On the contrary, whether the Amir returns to his capital as our ally and our *protégé*, or whether he takes up the sulky and reserved attitude of his late father and yields nothing save under compulsion, the work of our troops seems to us to be yet hardly commenced. . . . . . The whole drift of the news about the state of affairs in Kabul points to the expediency of Yakub's returning with British support. Returning alone, and with the odium—as it would be regarded by many Afghans—of his foreign alliance, and his dependence upon an infidel Power, the Amir might very possibly find himself exposed to the open hostility of all the fiercer spirits at the capital. Under these circumstances, the contingency of an advance to Kabul has, we are assured, been recognised in high official quarters."

THE *Pioneer* states that on the 11th instant, at the Peshawur entrance of the Pass, a small party of Zakka Kheyl thieves having secreted themselves on the road, fired at and wounded a Kabuli, afterwards firing at the dak-carriers as they passed. These latter, knowing that a convoy escort was close behind, waited its arrival. On its coming up, the guard at once began firing at some men on the hill side, who unfortunately were not the Zakka Kheyl raiders, but the Matik Din chokidars, four of whom were killed, the raiders escaping. Attacks are daily reported on the road between Ali Musjid and Daka.

THE Lahore paper has an article urging the introduction of compulsory vaccination in Upper India. "In the North-West Provinces in the 10 months, from November 1877 to August 1878, small-pox swept off no less than 176,000 lives, and the same epidemic raged throughout the Punjab, where in the same period 35,000 persons died of small-pox, the Central Provinces, where 15,500 died from this cause, and Berar, where also the small-pox mortality was abnormally high."

LAST Tuesday, Major Gossett's paper on the Kaffir war of 1877-78 was read at a meeting of the United Service Institution, Simla, by Major Anderson, the Honorary Secretary. Major Gossett, of the 84th Regiment, was A.-D.-C. to Lord Chelmsford. It seems clear from Major Gossett's account that the Kaffirs had been making their military preparations for many years—a fact surely which might disarm, very considerably, the humanitarian accusations against English aggressiveness, want of patience, and diplomatic tact in South Africa. While doing full justice to their extraordinary bravery, and their powers of endurance, Major Gossett passes a very high encomium upon their intelligence. The Kaffir spies, he says, often knew what the English instructions were as soon as they were issued. Contrast this with the ignorance which, according to Lord Chelmsford's predecessor, was so usually displayed, as regards native affairs, even by the so-called English Residents at the Kaffir chiefships.

THE Defence Committee is still working away at Simla—with Admiral Bythesea at its head—planning fortifications which would render the ports of this country impregnable to any attack—if there were only money available to erect the forts so beautifully arranged on paper. In the beginning this Committee was organised to consider the defences of Aden especially. During the late war in Europe (says the *Pioneer*) this subject rose into momentary interest. The Aden defences were duly designed and approved by the Government of India and sent home to England, where they are now reposing in all probability in some comfortable pigeon-hole. Nothing whatever has been done towards making the place any safer than it was when the scare arose; the theoretical part of the work, however, having been completed, it was thought advisable to extend the operations of the Committee. The defences of Kurrachee and the Hooghly have been fully considered and reported upon, and those of Bombay are now under review.

THE Secretary of State, in acknowledging receipt of the report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for the year 1877-78 together with the Resolution of the Government of India thereon, remarks: "that the abandonment, which is to be observed from the present report, of the attempt to register the inter-district traffic which formed the prominent feature of the statistics of the previous year, is in accordance with the opinion expressed" in his despatch of 14th March 1878, as, however interesting the results of such registration would be, the amount of labour and cost involved in carrying it out with sufficient completeness to make it really useful, is prohibitive. On the subjects of sugar and tobacco, according to the design followed in the compilation of the present report, there is no information, those products being locally consumed and not grown for exportation. But the Secretary of State considers it desirable that some particulars regarding the production and consumption of these articles similar to those furnished in the Report for 1876-77 should be inserted in future Reports. The statistics of inter-provincial trades, it is presumed, will also be omitted in future according to the recent orders of the Government of India. The registration of the trade of large town being very important, the Secretary of State has ordered that particular attention should be given to this important branch of the subject, and the more particularly as detailed information with respect to districts has been discontinued. Attention is also to be paid as far as practicable to the registration of the trade with countries beyond the British frontier, such as Sikkim or Bhootan, so that some idea may be formed of the annual variations of the trade with those countries. As the question of valuations appears to the Secretary of State to rest still on an unsatisfactory footing, and arrangements were in contemplation for revising the valuations every six months, he has expressed a hope that some efficient method may shortly be brought into practice so that valuations may not, as has heretofore occurred, be determined according to the individual discretion of the compiler of a report. In the Resolution which accompanied the report of the previous year, doubts were expressed regarding the accuracy of a statement, that there were 4 000 looms at work in the jute mills of Calcutta. The repetition of this statement has attracted the Secretary of State's notice and he desires to be informed regarding its correctness.

THE *Indu Prakash*—While a Commission is just now sitting to enquire into the charge of assault, preferred by Mr. Saunders, the District Judge of Farruckabad, against poor Pandit Rai Harshai, the *Pioneer* has thought it proper to thrust to the public view the Minute penned by the Chief Justice of Allahabad against the Pandit. The publication of this document at this time, unaccompanied by the Minutes of Justices Turner and Spankie—who took a view of the case somewhat favourable to Harshai—can be nothing but a trick to injure the poor man's case and create some prejudice against him. We ask whether this does credit to any journal. Perhaps it does to the *Pioneer*. But that journal's conduct being out of question, we think the Government of India should, in justice to itself, make a strict enquiry as to how the *Pioneer* was able to obtain this document and who authorized its publication. If the *Pioneer* can still vaunt in the publication of such papers and thus enjoy an advantage over the other journals of the country, then may we ask—why have the Press Commissioner at all? As to the Minute itself, which the *Pioneer* has published, no rightminded man will feel inclined to give the Chief Justice of Allahabad any credit for an equable temper and accurate reasoning. In his eyes Mr. Saunders is the very type of simplicity—a second Diogenes—and Harshai of an irritable disposition. The Chief Justice takes the charge of assault against the Pandit to be proved on the ground that there have been four witnesses for Mr. Saunders, whereas there was no witness for the Pandit. But a little thought would have shown the Chief Justice that the four witnesses of Mr. Saunders were his own servants and that one or two of these are said to have had a personal grudge against Harshai. Then again, it will be remembered that so soon as the alleged assault took place, Mr. Sanders sent for the Magistrate, who held an enquiry then and there in Mr. Saunders' bungalow. Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Justice Spankie expressed it as their opinion that this enquiry was "informal," as it neither convicted nor discharged the accused. They therefore demanded a fresh official enquiry. But the Chief Justice did not consider any such enquiry was necessary. He says in his Minute that the enquiry by the Magistrate was enough—and that because it has the merit of having been held soon after the commission of the assault and on the very spot! A novel argument indeed! However, we will wait and see how the Commission sitting on this matter disposes of it.

THE Preston correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows regarding the cotton trade, and if what he says applies to the rest of Lancashire, we ought shortly to hear of a falling off in the daily sales of the raw material in Liverpool:—"With the approach of Whitsuntide there are no signs of amelioration in the state of the cotton trade of Preston. Several mills are running short time, others are working up orders on hand and will then be closed, and all have adopted the reduction of 5 per cent. The operatives' societies feel the strain upon them very keenly, and it is owing to the depressed state of trade and to the distress which prevails that the Amalgamented Friendly Societies have unanimously resolved not to take part in the time-honoured Whit Monday processions this year." In confirmation of this we observe from a circular issued by the Operative Spinners' Association that 'Some firms have been standing idle 54 weeks and others for less periods, at a cost to the local society since March 31, 1878, to March 31, 1879, of £1,779 10s. 3d. And in the first three weeks of the present quarter, April 5, 12, and 19, the local society has already paid £107 3s. for mill stoppages. No one can tell which mill may close next, and those who think themselves the most secure from stopping may find their hopes have crumbled to pieces, like building castles in the air, which fall to the ground with a crash without any warning whatever." The Weavers' Association give expression to a similar cry of despondency.

THE *Neue Stettiner Zeitung* publishes the following from Giessen:—"Some time ago two students, on reading in the papers how General Biddulph, on his victorious advance in Afghanistan, had taken the Kojuk Pass, resolved on sending him a card of congratulation on his success. The following message in Latin was accordingly despatched to the General: 'Gratulamur tibi de feliciter occupatis angustiis illis, quæ dicuntur Kojak. Propinamus tibi copiam quandam spectatissiman cerevisiæ.'—"We congratulate thee on thy victorious occupation of the Kojuk defiles. We drink thine health in a tremendous quantity of beer." The whole affair was as good as forgotten when, a fortnight ago, an autographic letter of the General's, addressed 'To Charles H—— and Charles E——, students of Giessen,' and bearing the postmark 'Bombay,' came to hand. Its contents were: 'Ex Helmundi ripis gratias vobis reddimus, ego et exercitus meus, propter amicitiæ verba. Montibus superatis, in Kandahar intravimus. Nunc ex Helmundi flumine ad vostram salutem bibimus. Heu! vinum ac hostis desunt! Fretres nostros studiosos Giessenses salutamus. Vale ac valete! —Feb. 10, 1879—M. A. Biddulph, Major-General Commanding at Girishk.'" This answer, being also interpreted, runs: "We thank you—I and my column—from the banks of the Helmund, for your words of friendship. Leaving behind the mountains, we have entered Kandahar. Now we toast your health from the Helmund's waters. Alas! we have neither wine to drink nor a foe to fight. We salute our studious brothers of Giessen. Farewell."

IN the course of a letter from Maritzburg, dated April 1, received at Plymouth by the *Edinburgh Castle*, the correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, as the result of a visit to Fort Tenedos, reports the way in which signalling to Ekowe was established. He writes:—"When Lord Chelmsford visited Tenedos it became evident that Colonel Pearson was so thoroughly surrounded that the chance of his runners getting through was hopeless. Thereupon it occurred to Lieutenant Charles Haynes, of the Royal Engineers, that by means of the heliograph the rays of the sun might be made to do duty. On suggesting this to Lord Chelmsford the General was far from sanguine, while his staff were more than incredulous. Nevertheless permission to try was given. The difficulties were formidable. In the first place no mirrors were obtainable, and a small bedroom looking-glass had to do duty. There was no mechanical workers at hand, and all the apparatus was of the roughest. Then there was the secondary difficulty of attracting the attention of the Ekowe garrison thirty miles away and making them realise what was being attempted. The chance of success rested on the fact that the naval brigade, to which, of course, flashing signals were familiar, was with Colonel Pearson. One morning Lieutenant Haynes, accompanied by a party of niggers carrying his material, sallied forth to a hill four miles distant, whence the tower of Ekowe church was visible. When all was adjusted signalling began, and was continued with patience day by day, whenever a gleam of sunlight was obtainable, but a whole week elapsed before any indication was obtained from the beleaguered men that his flashes were observed, but by burning occasional whiffs of gunpowder attention was at length attracted, and long after a less persevering man would have given up the trial an answering gleam was seen from Ekowe church tower. Yet another week elapsed before an intelligible answer was flashed from the garrison, and it then appeared that they had read Lieutenant Haynes's signals almost from the first day. It was unpleasant and anxious work watching between the showers on an exposed hill top for chances to signal, but the reward of success was great; and the gallant officer has had the honour of receiving Lord Chelmsford's personal thanks for his ingenuity and patience."

## CRIMINAL AND RITUALISTIC PROSECUTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 2.

THE long pending case of Lambri *v.* *Truth* has at last been decided in the law courts, and affords another proof of the inconvenience and often injustice of criminal proceedings in cases of libel. Although Mr. Labouchere appeared in court, and admitted that he wrote the articles which described M. Lambri as a cardsharper, and charged him with passing himself off as a Pasha, and leaving town without remembering to pay his debts, the court had no power to make Mr. Labouchere responsible for the alleged libels because the proceedings had been taken against the printer and publisher of the paper. By another technicality the defendants were not allowed to produce evidence to justify the libels, and the witnesses who were brought over from Paris for that purpose were not allowed to open their mouths. All that the defendants counsel could do therefore was to cross-examine M. Lambri with a view to show that the charges against him were substantially well founded. This brought out a quantity of interesting information respecting the high play at certain proprietary "clubs," as they are now called at the West End—(although in former days such places used to have a much less respectable designation), and it appeared clearly that if M. Lambri is a gentleman of fortune it is not at all clear how he comes by his money, that he travels about a good deal, and is often in somewhat "shady" company. Mr. Labouchere also, it appears from his cross-examination, has indulged in gambling at cards pretty freely as well as in speculations on the Stock Exchange, although he would have us believe that it was many years ago since he gambled to any extent. He also told the jury that he had "humble means" and lived on his means, and that the profit from *Truth* last year was £4,000, so that "society papers" cannot be such bad speculations as they are sometimes reported to be. The Solicitor-General, who was counsel for the prosecution, said he would rather be a blackleg than a society journalist, but "Truthful Tommy" and his confreres are probably impervious to any such outbursts of righteous indignation as this. The jury ultimately acquitted the publisher of the paper, but convicted the printer, Mr. Wyman, on the ground that he did not exercise due care in preventing libellous matter appearing in *Truth*. He is not to come up for sentence, however, before June, and as a writ in error is to be moved for on his behalf on the one hand, and as Mr. Labouchere is threatened with a prosecution on the other, we shall probably yet hear a good deal more of M. Lambri and his doings. Mr. Wyman is the proprietor of a large printing business, and it is rather hard upon him that he is to be held criminally responsible for all that his compositors put into type. Since this case was disposed of, the same court, the Queen's Bench, have been occupied for two days with a charge of libel preferred by the proprietor of the Argyll Rooms, who is aggrieved at the Rev. J. W. Horsley, chaplain to the House of Correction, having written a letter to the Middlesex magistrates, stating that that resort of purity and virtue, the Argyll Rooms, was frequented by burglars, who thus obtained information from gentlemen's servants which enabled them to plan plate and other robberies, also that it was a place more destructive than any other in London to innocent girls who were attracted there on account of its pseudo-respectability, and who thought "it must be right because it was licensed." This letter, Mr. Bignell asserts, cost him his licence, and how profitable that was to him is shown by his statement that he has in the last 28 years spent £80,000 upon the rooms, and has paid income tax upon £10,000 a year, at which rate he estimates his profits. He would not state who his "customers" were; but he asserted that some of "the first men in the country" visited the rooms—some were young and some were old, some were officers in the army and others members of the bar. This latter statement, of course, caused great merriment in court, and Sir Henry James, who was cross-examining the witness, begged him not to mention names. For the defence several persons who had been inmates of the House of Correction, and two, who were still undergoing sentence, were called to prove that they had given Mr. Horsley the information on which he based his letter, and the contention was that the alleged libel was written in good faith and in the discharge of what the writer believed to be a public duty and was therefore privileged. What the decision of the jury will be I do not know, for, as I close this letter, they are still locked up as they have been for some hours deliberating on their verdict.

Three of the Lords Justices of Appeal have been occupied for six days in hearing the appeal of the Bishop of Oxford against the late decision of the judges in the Queen's Bench, directing him to issue a commission, under the Church Discipline Act, to inquire into charges of illegal Ritualist practices made against Canon Carter, the vicar of Clewer. The Bishop on this occasion was represented by counsel. His experiences in conducting his own case in the Queen's Bench were not sufficiently pleasant to make him desirous of repeating the performance. In a letter to one of his clergy which was published recently, the Bishop showed considerable soreness at the rough treatment he appears to consider he received at the hands of the judges. The "constant shower of interruptions from the bench" was sadly disconcerting to Dr. Mackarness, who evidently supposed that he would be allowed to state his case as if he had been in a pulpit instead of at the advocate's bar; he thought the guardians of the temple of justice "would have listened unmoved" to the suitor's address; but, on the contrary, "vivacity and candour" were the characteristics which he had "chiefly to admire in the sages of the law"—the judges discussed instead of listening. So the Bishop has now entrusted his case to the hands of professed advocates, with what result is not yet known, for their lordships have reserved judgment. Dr. Mackarness's equanimity must have been greatly disturbed by what occurred in the Queen's Bench, for he so far forgets himself in his letter as to sneer at their lordships, observing that "if the case had been one of latitudinarianism or infidelity" his discretion (as to the issue of a commission) would have been maintained. These ecclesiastical suits are certainly producing some strange and not very edifying results. A little while ago we had the spectacle of two learned judges hurling strong epithets at each other, and now we have one of the heads of the church assailing those whom he calls the "sages of the law." Another prelate, the Bishop of Manchester, is setting a better example. He, like his brother of Oxford, strongly objects to clerical prosecutions; but having been requested to sanction one, and the offending clergyman having obstinately refused to give way on a single point, the Bishop has reluctantly given the required authorisation, feeling that it is, necessary to uphold the supremacy of the law. The consequence is, that among the ritualists he is just now the best abused man in his diocese.

The fourth volume of Mr. Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" has been issued this week. It deals with three of the most eventful years of the present reign—1857-8-9,—among the events in which were the Chinese war, the Indian Mutiny, the transference of the Government of India to the Crown, the Orsini conspiracy, and the subsequent overthow of the Palmerston Government on the Conspiracy Bill, the Franco-Austrian war, and the organisation of the volunteer force in this country. As in the former volumes of the work, the hero of the biography is everywhere spoken of in terms of unvarying eulogy, no taint of earthly imperfection seems to mar the beauty of the portrait, and lavish praise is also bestowed upon every person remotely connected with or favoured by the count. After making allowance for this somewhat wearying monotony of panegyric, the book contains matter of much interest, and not the least in those portions which relate to Indian officers. The Prince appears to have thought that the Palmerston Ministry were failing in adequate preparations to meet the exigencies of the Mutiny crisis in India, and a letter from the Queen and an elaborate memorandum on the subject written by the Prince are given. Later on her Majesty was far from satisfied with the draft of the royal proclamation to be issued to the people of India on her assumption of the sovereignty of the country, and the Queen wrote to the late Lord Derby, asking him to write the document himself "in his excellent language," and to bear in mind "that it is a female sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct Government over them, and after a bloody civil war, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her Government." The Queen objected, among other things, to the expression which stated that she had the "power of undermining the Indian religions." She preferred "that the subject should be introduced by a declaration in the sense that the deep attachment which her Majesty feels to her own religion, and the comfort and happiness which she derives from its consolations, will preclude her from any attempt to interfere with the native religions, and that her servants will be directed to act scrupulously in accordance with her directions." As in the third volume of the work, the Prince Consort's antipathy to Russia constantly crops up, and also his dislike of peace-at-any-price principles,—as when in a letter to Baron Stockmar, about the result of the general election in 1857 he expresses his gratification that "the apostles of peace have been turned out neck and crop." There are also many pleasant glimpses of the domestic life of the Court, especially in connection with the marriage of the Princess Royal. The volume ends at the close of the year 1859, and another volume will bring the work to a conclusion.

# BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Defilier | Czermak. |
| Overture | Barber of Seville | Rossini. |
| Selection | Macbeth | Verdi. |
| Waltz | Freut Euch des Lebens | Strauss. |
| Quadrille | Bon Jour | Zekof. |
| Galop | Auf und Davon | Faust. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following rule is published for general information and guidance:—"British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial-grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children. The widows and children of British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are also exempted from payment of these fees in the case of their deceased husbands or parents."

THE HIGH COURT FIXTURES.—The learned Chief Justice will perhaps be surprised to learn that, although more than a fortnight of the High Court vacation has elapsed, none of the alterations in the fixtures in the division courts, recommended by the committee of lawyers, has yet been attempted to be made; nor are there any indications to show that the work is about to be taken in hand. This apathy about the much-desired improvements, of which a list has been submitted to the Chief Justice, must be a matter for general regret.

POOR-BOX.—The acknowledgment of the receipt of Rs. 15 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box, which appeared in a previous issue as having been received from Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. should, we learn, have been acknowledged as from a friend through Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.

A VAGRANT.—George Brunny, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

TRESPASS.—A Mahomedan, named Hoosein Dawood, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. W. Webb for trespassing in the dwelling house of one Anundi, woman, residing at Durgadavi.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Mahomed Ally, a shopkeeper on the Erskine Road, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Nana Morojee for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Balloo Nursoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for committing an assault against the person of Pallonjee Nusserwanjee.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at noon, on view of the body of a Mahomedan lad, aged 16 years, named Shaik Peer Mahomed, who was drowned whilst bathing in the sea. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Two Parsis, named Sorabjee Ruttonjee and Manockjee Ruttonjee, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing theft of sundry bottles of beer, brandy, wine, and sodawater, of the collective value of Rs. 26, the property of Jamsetjee Dadabhoy, a wine merchant. They were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sonapur on view of the body of a young Hindu woman, named Cassee, who destroyed herself by taking a quantity of opium on being accused of having committed theft of Rs. 7 from one of her neighbours. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself."

ASSAULT AND BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Joseph Cusack, John George, and Jervois Touissant, seamen of the American ship Alice Buck, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of criminal intimidation and assaulting Mr. Herman Hernnugson, the chief officer of that vessel. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment each, and the other to three weeks' similar imprisonment.

WE hear from Mahableshvar that there are fears that there will be a break up of the season, as so many have left. Mrs. Warre goes home shortly, and it is feared that many will leave for the plains when she goes, and when it is known that His Excellency the Governor is not going up.—*Deccan Herald.*

TIGERS NEAR KHANDALA.—The party of His Highness Aga Khan's sons and followers, who went down the ghaut tiger-hunting, came up from Khandala to Lanouli on Monday after breakfast with one or two camels, ponies, &c. In the evening they came back at 6 p. m. from an excursion to the hills with a fine young striped tiger, which they had bagged behind the hill between Lanouli and Khandala. It was not full-grown, but was a fine animal. Its capture shows that there are at least one family of tigers in the neighbourhood of Lanouli and Khandala.—*Id.*

STORM AT POONA.—We had a smart shower of rain on Tuesday evening after a close and sultry day. It was preceded by a heavy duststorm which lasted for some time, and burst upon us with unabated force for an hour or more. Although the shower was not quite so heavy as the previous one which fell on the 16th current, the atmosphere was quite as pleasant on this as on the other occasion. It was delightfully cool in the night, and the dust on the roads has been considerably allayed.—*Poona Observer.*

## THE MONSOON.

THE s. s. Burmah, which arrived yesterday from Mozambique, reports having experienced the monsoon up to within 90 miles of Bombay.

## THE WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

A THUNDERSTORM of a wild character passed over Bombay yesterday evening, when heavy rain fell for a short time. As the day had been very sultry, the rain brought a welcome relief, the thermometer falling several degrees in as many minutes.

## ACCOUNTS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

No officer is permitted to embark for England or other place out of India without the previous sanction of superior authority; and no officer's account can be adjusted by the Pay Department at the Port of Embarkation without the production of a General Order sanctioning his embarkation, either by Government or by the Commander-in-Chief, as the case may be.

This order applies to officers who may have completed prescribed tours of command or staff employ in India in common with all other officers.

It is, however, not to be considered applicable to officers proceeding on accumulated privilege leave of three months to Europe.

## COMMISSIONS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that in assimilation with the rules for the issue of commissions to British Officers of Her Majesty's Forces, only one commission or warrant will be issued to a Native Commissioned Officer or Warrant Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Army on first appointment after the date of this order, and that no further commission or warrant will be issued.

His future promotion will be notified in the *Government Gazette* as usual, and every such officer will be entitled, by virtue of his commission or warrant, to hold and exercise the rank to which he has been so appointed, according to the notification thereof in the *Gazette.*

Native Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers now in the service, will receive only one commission or warrant in a revised form, on their next promotion after the date of this order.

A fee of two rupees eight annas will be payable for commissions or warrants issued on promotions made subsequent to the date of this order.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

WE hope there will be a good muster of Volunteer at the Empress's Birthday Parade on Saturday morning. All the troops are to be drawn up in line by 5-30, so the Volunteers are to assemble at 5 o'clock on the Polo Ground, near the Band-stand. White uniform will be worn on this occasion, as well as at the rehearsal parade on Friday morning, which is called for 6 o'clock in the Oval.

## DACOITS AND DACOITIES.

THE CAPTURED DACOITS.—Three dacoits who were captured on Sunday last were brought into Poona under police escort from Talegaon by yesterday afternoon's train, and taken to the police lock-up.—*Poona Observer.*

POLICE FORCE.—On Monday night a police force headed by Shaik Amir, chief constable of Haveli, left Poona for the Haveli taluka. It is rumoured that a dacoity took place in that direction.—*Id.*

DACOITS BETWEEN AHMEDNAGAR AND AKOLA.—We hear that dacoits have commenced to molest the inhabitants between Ahmednagar and Akola on the hills, in consequence of which a detachment from Her Majesty's 23rd Native Light Infantry has been sent to hunt them up.—*Id.*

THE BOOTY CAPTURED BY MAJOR DANIELL.—We are now told that the booty captured by Major Daniell, in his late encounter with Dowlut Rao's gang, consisted of rupees one thousand in cash, two thousand in Government currency notes, and all the rest in gold and silver ornaments, aggregating to nearly a lac of rupees.—*Deccan Herald.*

NARROW ESCAPE OF MAJOR DANIELL.—Perhaps it may not be generally known that Major Daniell was nearly shot in his recent engagement with Dowlut Rao and his gang. It would appear that Dowlut Rao and his gang were hiding behind prickly-pear hedges, which are said to be plentiful on the Kusur Ghaut, by twos and threes, when Dowlut Rao aimed and fired at Major Daniell, but fortunately the bullet passed his right ear with a brizzing sound. Major Daniell immediately aimed in the same direction, and fortunately shot Dowlut Rao dead.—*Id.*

THE THIRD FIRE AT POONA.—At 7 o'clock yesterday morning another alarm of fire was raised—this time in Holkar's Wada, in Sunwar Peit. We repaired to the spot ourselves, and learnt that Mr. Trenn, with a party of police, were quickly on the spot, when the fire was completely subdued. We could not, however, learn the origin of the fire, and the natives around us simply said it was unaccountable. We have subsequently learnt, however, that this could not have been by merely an accident. Some days ago Bhow Sahib Nathoo received a letter from some of the dacoits, threatening to plunder and burn his house, if he did not pay them a large amount of money, and it is a significant fact that Bhow Sahib Nathoo's house is very near Holkar's Wada. The damage done on this occasion is estimated at Rs. 50.—*Id.*

## INDIAN OPINION ON THE DECCAN DISTURBANCES.

THE *Indian Daily News* has the following remark on the Deccan dacoities:—

The people of Satara and Poona have a history of dacoities ripening into successful rebellions: a living history repeated in their songs, and in the folk lore. To men who under the village banian tree, or in front of the village temple, it is an almost nightly amusement to listen to tales of great robbers becoming great warriors and these great warriors becoming greater princes, it is no shame to take to the hill side. There is even something heroic to the popular imagination in the adoption of such a course. The dacoit dares the power of the "sirkar;" there is a certain amount of admiration felt for that; next, he represents the wrongs of the ryots, and that secures him their sympathy; then he robs and possibly kills the money lenders, that crafty and rapacious Marwari race which go wherever it may,—and it penetrates the uttermost depths of India—is felt to be a burden, and is hated in a way which it is almost hopeless to explain, the hatred is at once so bitter, so deadly, and so helpless, a sort of chained hatred which only wants the chance to be tigerish. If, then Wassadeo Bulwant can claim to have struck the soucars and the landlords, who are but too often the mere tools of the soucars, he will claim the confidence of the peasantry, that is of a body of men, hardy, brave, and daring, and familiar with the incidents of warfare in the hills, and of robbery in the plains. It is the history of the peasantry amongst whom this man is working, which must be looked to for a correct comprehension of the way in which the prevalence of dacoity has suddenly assumed so threatening a political magnitude.

It argues, in spite of the repressive measures taken by the Bombay Government that his true character has not yet been comprehended, when we see only Rs. 1,000 offered for his capture. If he be of no account, it is too much; if he be capable of half-burning, the capital of Mahrashthra, and of filling all the country with the terror, and the expectation of his name, it is far too little. Already the Bombay Presidency is in a state of excitement which will speedily spread. Therefore, we say, Sir Richard Temple must spare neither time, men, nor money to capture Wassadeo Bulwant. Having missed the chance for giving the peasantry substantial relief the Government of Bombay must not lose the chance of displaying a wise and judicious vigor. Night patrols with drawn swords at Mahableshwar and extra guards at Matheran are either not required, or if required, prove the Government has more cause for alarm than it has ventured to make public. There is not, as far as a careful study of the outbreak will enable us to judge, any present cause for such measures, and we deprecate them strongly. But there is plenty of occasion for activity, vigor, promptness, for the sort of energy which wore down a Tantia Topee, and at the same time for a wise exhibition of judgment and tact. The Government must prove the ubiquity of its power, the impossibility of escaping its hands, and at the same time its sleepless care of the interests of the peasantry. If we are asked why we write in this strain, we can only reply that like every Englishman, and every loyal native in India, we do not want to see mere agraian outbreaks become a grave political disturbance.

Sivaji began the fight against the Mahommedans, but a Brahmin, Ballagee Wishwanath, began the attempt to found a Mahratta Empire, so that for a Brahmin to take the political lead amongst these peasants is but natural. All these causes combined only go, however, to show that the peasantry of Poona and Satara are a class with whom the elements of an outbreak may be said to have always smouldered ready to break out whenever the circumstances of their daily life should be so hard to bear as to make them reckless of consequences; but that a clerk in a Government office should detect that such a condition of things had arrived, and should at once turn it to account, proves that he is no common man.

## THE KIRKEE MURDER CASE.

THE case against one Artilleryman and two Highlanders whereby a native watchman lost his life at the railway station on the night of the 16th current, came on for hearing on Tuesday morning before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, in the waiting room. One of the gang of four, said to be implicated in the business, was not identified, and the trial was consequently confined to three persons named William Drylie, aged 29, a miner of the 1st Brigade R. A; Peter Brown, aged 20, and William Skelton aged 21, both privates in H. M.'s 78th Highlanders.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship said he thought it was not sufficient to warrant his making out *prima facie* case against the three accused persons before the Court, and that these very men would be the best witnesses against the fourth man if his identity could be traced, as guard D'Souza's evidence went to prove that he was the most violent one of the lot and therefore the most likely to have attacked deceased. Upon these grounds the three accused were discharged.

## MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last at the Municipal offices, there were present Dr. Thomas Blaney, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Messrs. Douglas, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee. The Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Barrow, the secretary, were also present.

### THE VEHAR DAMS.

The Council were asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 6,270 from surplus cash balance for repairing parts of the pitching on Vehar Dams Nos. 2 and 3, as it is proposed to remove certain plants which have grown on the outer face of the dams.

Mr. Nowrojee suggested that the expenditure be postponed until Budget time.

Mr. Nanabhoy—Supposing that the work is postponed until the next Budget meeting, will the dams be injured in any way?

The Commissioner said he did not think they would be in danger.

Mr. Nanabhoy said he did not want to propose to refuse the grant; but as there was no official report before the Council, the matter had better stand over.

The Chairman—The Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, says there is danger.

Mr. Muncherjee—The Executive Engineer says the safety of the dams is not likely to be endangered.

Mr. Nanabhoy—Whose statement are we, then, to act upon?

Sir Frank Souter said another question was whether a delay in the work would cause an increase of expenditure hereafter.

Mr. Braham, in answer to a question, explained that it was not an emergent work. He thought it could not be done before the monsoon, but that it should be done immediately after the monsoon.

It was proposed by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, that as advised by the Deputy Executive Engineer, the work of repairing the pitching of dams Nos. 2 and 3 be deferred until after the monsoon.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

### MR. HIGGINS'S SALARY DURING SUSPENSION.

The Chairman read a memorandum dated 16th inst., from the Commissioner, forwarding an application from Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, to be allowed a refund of the amount of salary, plus allowance, lost by him from 18th November 1874 to 15th January 1875 while he was under suspension; also asking that the period of such suspension may be allowed to count towards pension. The Commissioner also forwarded a note to himself from Mr. Pedder, dated 5th instant, stating:—"I have always felt I was rather hard on Higgins, whose only fault was really trusting to men in whom the other Municipal officers had confidence. Higgins has done the Municipality extraordinary good service for many years, and if you think it possible to do so, that good service may fairly be set off against the error he made." An additional grant of Rs. 463-2-9 was required if the refund was sanctioned.

Sir Frank Souter said he could not understand how, when Mr. Higgins was reinstated, he did not get his pay.

The Chairman—It was perhaps his own fault in not coming to us at once.

Mr. Nowrojee said he was not a member of the Council when this occurred; but it appeared to him that, as Mr. Higgins had been acquitted of all charges brought against him, the Council would do well to grant him his pay. He had recently detected several cases of bribery among the market establishment; and as he was an officer who worked hard in the discharge of his duty, Mr. Nowrojee was of opinion he ought to be encouraged.

Mr. Raghunath said he had the highest opinion of Mr. Higgins's services, but he thought an old question like this should not be reopened.

Mr. Douglas was of a similar opinion.

Mr. Muncherjee remarked that, as Mr. Pedder's letter was written at the time he left for England, his former decision ought to be viewed with the light of that letter, in which Mr. Pedder himself remarked that he felt he was "rather hard" on Mr. Higgins.

The Chairman said that, if a point could be stretched, it should be stretched in Mr. Higgins's case. A man like him at the head of a department should not be left with a grievance to complain of. The way he had come out of the police ordeal and the private investigation by the Commissioner, as well as the services he had rendered, entitled him to some consideration.

Mr. Nanabhoy supported Mr. Nowrojee's proposition, remarking that Mr. Pedder, who was always a shrewd man of business, would not have made the recommendation on behalf of Mr. Higgins if he was not satisfied that, in his previous decision, he had been "rather hard" on Mr. Higgins.

Sir Frank Souter observed that, although the sanction asked for was somewhat irregular, a ground was laid to treat this as a special case, especially as the proposition was made by a member of the Council like the mover.

It was proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, that the sum of Rs. 463-2-9, being the amount of salary and allowance deducted from Mr. Higgins in 1874 and 1876, be refunded to him, and that the time he was under suspension be allowed to count towards pension.

The proposition was carried *nem. con.*

### PROPOSED DEPORTATION OF THE KATHIAWAR IMMIGRANTS.

The Commissioner asked the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 10,000 to deport forthwith the destitute immigrants living at Moody Bay, the Health Officer being of opinion that an immediate outbreak of pestilence is to be apprehended from the continuance of these destitute people in their present locality.

The Chairman read the following letters:—

No. 5,946 of 1879.

Bombay, 19th May 1879.

From the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I now consider it my duty to bring to your notice the alarmingly bad state of health of the immigrants in the Famine Camp on Mody Bay. Last week there were 105 deaths, and there is every probability of an appalling mortality carrying off these wretched people. In previous correspondence, the principal facts connected with the camp are mentioned, and moreover you, from repeated personal inspection and observation of the camp and the immigrants, perfectly understand the position; so I need not enter into any details now.

On the 16th 460 men, women, and children were sent by steamer to Bhownagar by you. The food supplied by charitable funds has been reduced and will probably be stopped altogether. Yesterday one meal was given. In addition to the immigrants in the camp, there are others in the city. The question now is, what is to be done with these people? Whoever is to bear the expense, it is clear they cannot be allowed without any shelter to lie on the Esplanade or in the streets during the monsoon. The consequences could only be an epidemic in the city; they must be sent out of the city as soon as possible. Many are willing to go, others must be coerced.—I have, &c.

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

J. H. GRANT, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—With reference to the conversation which our Mr. Crawford had with you yesterday, when you requested him to look into the question of whether a grant of Rs. 10,000 can legally be made by the Municipality for the purpose of enabling you to send back the Kathiawar immigrants now camped at Mody Bay to their own country, we have the honour to state that, under the circumstances shown in Dr. Weir's report (which we herewith return), we think there can be no doubt whatever that the money can legally be granted under section 137 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. That section provides that the purposes expressly authorised for application of the Municipal funds shall be held amongst others, to include "generally all objects connected with the public safety health and convenience;" and we can imagine no object to which that clause is more clearly applicable than the relief of the city from the danger which the Health Officer apprehends.—We are, &c.

20th May, 1879. CRAWFORD & BOEVEY.

The Commissioner mentioned the arrangements he had hitherto made for the famine-stricken people's camp in Moody Bay. Now there were nearly 4,000 people there, unfortunately, in a very bad state of health. The agents for the Junaghud and Bhavnagar States were willing to bear the expenses of deporting the subjects of the respective state on being satisfied that they were their people. They could not, however, keep the people here another fortnight or three weeks; and he (the Commissioner) had no money.

The Chairman said the way the Banias had been distributing charity had made Bombay a focus for the destitute and had been destroying the health of the city. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas had taken a common sense view of the matter, and he was trying to induce the Banias into the belief that the best way to exercise their charity was to assist in deporting the people.

Mr. Dosabhoy said if the monsoon set in and the people remained here, there would be a pestilence very soon. He was surprised that cholera had not already broken out. Some of the men looked quite robust and were not famine-stricken. Mr Dosabhoy thought the Banias would not do anything to send the men away from Bombay. Their ways of charity were different from the ways of enlightened charity. If it was in Mr. Dosabhoy's hands, he would deport the men by force with a view to public benefit; and he was of opinion that any money spent now would be saving thousands of rupees hereafter.

Mr. Douglas supported the view taken by Mr. Dosabhoy. He should support any proposition to get rid of these people, who were a source of pestilence.

Mr. Nanabhoy—You cannot drive them away by force. There is no law to do it.

The Chairman—They are willing to go.

Sir Frank Souter—The sooner they go the better.

Mr. Dosabhoy—There is no time to lose. The monsoon has broken at Colombo; and it will be here next Sunday.

Mr. Nowrojee said it was not his object, and it should not be the object of any member of the Council, to save a few thousand rupees in a matter of this kind; but the question was whether they could make this grant out of the Municipal funds. If they could, Mr. Nowrojee was certainly in favour of giving the money. Having considered the sections referred to by the solicitors to the Corporation, he thought, however, that there was nothing to warrant the expenditure of deporting the people. Those sections were connected with "the public safety and health." They were explained and limited to particular purposes; and it could not be said that people congregating in a certain locality were a nuisance.

Mr. Dosabhoy—It is a grand and a gigantic nuisance.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that he could not see his way to making a grant for such a purpose. They had no guarantee that, if deported, the people won't come back after the monsoon; and if the present proposal was passed, it would be a precedent for a perpetual expenditure. The Council ought to be very careful how they sanctioned such a precedent, which would be illegal. Mr. Nowrojee observed that they could not sanction such a grant.

Mr. Dosabhoy—If these people stay here, and if cholera should break out, won't it be a question of public health?

Mr. Nowrojee—If it does break out, you can take steps to abate it; but we have no power to sanction the proposed grant.

Sir Frank Souter said the Council could not be guided by the opinions of amateur lawyers; and that as for himself, he was perfectly satisfied with the opinion of the legal advisers of the Council and was prepared to sanction the grant. Cholera or small-pox might at any moment break out if measures were not at once taken to deport the immigrants; and he thought the Town Council should not take the responsibility upon itself. They should accept the advice of their legal advisers; and if necessary, they should get the opinion of a competent person.

The Municipal Commissioner said it ought to be settled whether, the opinion of the legal advisers being taken, it should be acted upon or not: otherwise it would be a waste of time and money to take their opinion in future.

Mr. Norowjee said he was at liberty to exercise his own judgment, and he was not bound to surrender his judgment to the opinion of the legal advisers or of any one on the Council, however high his position might be. It was no reflection on the legal advisers if a member refused to take the same view as they had taken of the construction to be put upon sections of the Municipal Act. Mr. Nowrojee instanced a case in which his view of certain provisions of the Act, opposed as it was to the opinion of counsel and of the legal advisers of the Corporation, was upheld by the High Court. The legal advisers might be right or wrong; and he was at liberty to express his opinion whether the sections referred to authorized the Council to deport vagrants from Bombay. He was entitled to hold his opinion—not as an "amateur lawyer," but upon the plain language of the Act—against the opinion of any other person, however high his position might be.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy remarked that they should take a common-sense view in such matters.

Sir Frank Souter remarked that, if they took the opinion of their legal advisers, they should act upon it and not discuss the legal point. If they discussed it, it was expressing a want of confidence in their legal advisers, and if they could not follow their advice, they had better change them.

Mr. Raghunath affirmed that although he had no wish to be called an "amateur lawyer," he thought that the Act did authorize the Council to incur expenses for the safety of the public health. It authorizes the removal of "noxious vegetation," then the removal of surplus human population should certainly come within the scope of the section, for both affected the health of the people seriously. But as a charge like this was becoming a periodical charge on the Municipal funds, he thought it was also the duty of Government to pay for the deportation of these people, who were British subjects. He did not see why they should not go to Government for a contribution, and he thought Government simply required a hint from them to pay. The expense of deportation, he apprehended, was becoming a constant drain upon the Municipal funds, which should not be the case.

The Chairman said if the Commissioner could give them an assurance that the immigrants would not be allowed to congregate here again, they should be glad to vote this sum for the public good.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy said he would give notice of a motion that a committee of the Council be appointed to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the influx of immigrants into Bombay. A short Act would effect the object and the people would not come when they found they would not be allowed to do so.

Mr. Nanabhoy said, the first question was, Could the take the responsibility to vote the expenditure of this large amount when they were not authorized by law? They were all willing that the measure should be taken; but as they could not vote the money under the existing law, he should feel bound to vote against the proposition. Why should they not go to the Corporation at once?

There was some further discussion, in the course of which the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy remarked that, if the Council would not sanction the grant, the Commissioner could, under section 245 of the Act, ask for the immediate sanction of Government, as the matter admitted of no delay.

It was then proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Douglas, that in anticipation of the sanction of the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 to provide for the cost of deporting forthwith certain destitute immigrants from Kathiawar—the Health Officer having reported in his letter to the Commissioner, No. 5,946 of 1879, that an immediate outbreak of pestilence is to be apprehended from their longer continuance in the city. The payment to be made from surplus cash balance.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 10,000 from surplus cash balance to provide for the deportation forthwith of destitute immigrants from Kathiawar, the Health Officer having reported in his letter to the Commissioner, No. 5,946 of 1879, that an immediate outbreak of pestilence is to be apprehended from their longer continuance in the city—the Council having no power under the Act to authorize an immediate payment.

On a division the amendment was carried by five votes against three.

It was next proposed by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, that under section 12 of the Municipal Act, the Town Council do summon a special meeting of the Corporation to be held on Thursday, the 29th inst. in order to recommend the Corporation to sanction a grant of Rs. 10,000 to enable the Commissioner to deport from Bombay the Kathiawar immigrants.

Mr. Barrow, the secretary, pointed out it was unnecessary for the Council to call the meeting of the Corporation as the Chairman of the Corporation (Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, who is at Mahabaleshvar) could be communicated with by telegram and be asked to sanction the calling of the meeting, but the members decided that, as the matter was urgent and as Mr. Mandlik, who was not in good health, could not come down, the meeting should be called by the Council. Mr. Sayani's motion was adopted; and the Council adjourned.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley:—

### RE BHIMJEE CANJEE.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Starling opposed the application on behalf of a creditor; and after hearing the learned counsel, the court refused the application.

### RE ISMAIL HAJEE ABDOOL RAHMAN.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order. A native creditor, who appeared in person, raised several grounds of objection. The Commissioner thought this was not a proper case for an interim order, and refused the application.

### RE PURBUT POONSEY.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. Mr. Taylor, for an opposing creditor, complained that he had been brought into court on notice. The application was granted: Mr. Taylor to get his costs out of the estate.

### RE PUCKEERA GHELLABHOY.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, made a similar application. Mr. Taylor, for a creditor, applied for the costs of his last appearance. The Commissioner thought the application for costs was premature. Mr. Kapadia's application was granted.

### RE IBRAHIM MOOSA.

In this case a rule *nisi* had been granted for revocation of an adjudication in insolvency. On Mr. Starling's application, the order was made absolute.

### RE NARAYAN VUSSONJEE.

Mr. Dhurandur, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was not opposed and was granted.

### DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Ganput Ramjee, an English writer, Rs. 2,762. Kushi Naiquin, Rs. 355. Jamsetjee Manockjee, a merchant, Rs. 6,736. Cowasjee Eduljee, a livery stable keeper, Rs. 576. Lalla Purshotum, a sweeper, Rs. 3,267. Gokuldas Anundjee, formerly a silk cloth dealer, Rs. 539. Bulwantrao Bhasker Josey, a medical practitioner, Rs. 3,190. Eduljee Dadabhoy and others, Rs. 2,525. Munmohundas Purmanundas, a photographer, Rs. 1,998. Joaquim Thomas, a guard G. I. P. Railway, Rs. 580. Kathleen Hardinge, widow, lately a dress-maker, Rs. 2,266. Rama Kadari, a labourer, Rs. 636.

## THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

*Statement by Chairman at the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on Tuesday, 15th April.*

THE Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, we have placed before you the report and general balance-sheet for the year ending December the 31st, copies of which have been in your hands, and, I presume, therefore, you will, according to custom, take them as read.

Several Shareholders—Yes.

The Chairman—Now, gentlemen, I have been for twenty-seven years a shareholder of this bank, and for over twenty years a director, and I can safely say I never rose to address you under more painful circumstances than the present; but I hope I shall be able to give you a satisfactory explanation of the position of the affairs of this bank, which will satisfy your minds that there is really no ground for apprehension, judging from the circumstances that have lately happened. I shall be perfectly frank and open with you, and give you, as I say, such an explanation as, I think, will remove all doubt from your minds. Now the accounts have been published in the usual form, and I have prepared an analysis which will give you an explanation of every item, and that analysis I propose to read to you now, but before I do so I must allude to the remarks which have been made in some of the papers alleging obscurity in our report. I can only say that the report was very anxiously considered by all of us, and carefully drawn up with the single desire of making it as clear to you as possible, but it does sometimes happen that people who endeavour to make things too clear make them rather obscure, and, perhaps, in that way the mistakes into which the Press have fallen can be accounted for. In the statement of the special reserve fund we estimated the amount of the sterling deposits allotted to the branches in the East at 1s. 9d. From this the papers, or some of the papers, to which I refer jumped to the conclusion that our floating balances referred to in our report were taken at the same rate. That is not the case, I am happy to say. Our floating balances were adjusted on the 31st of December last at 1s. 7 1-16d., a difference of nearly 8 per cent. in favour of this bank. Then, again, the rupee paper, upon which the loss is estimated at £41,745, has been supposed to stand at 1s. 9d. That is not the case, for it stands in our books as convertible in India at 1s. 7d., so that in both those items there is a very substantial difference in favour of the bank. I trust that will have the effect of making more clear the report, and it will be satisfactory to you to know that the misapprehension as to our position, as stated by the Press, is unfounded. Our position, to that extent, is much more favourable than what our report may have led you to suppose.

With those preliminary remarks, gentlemen, I will now give you an explanation or an analysis of the accounts.

Now, the first item on the debit side is "capital paid up (fixed abroad) £750,000." As I have explained before at these meetings, we have always one standing rate for our capital. The liability to shareholders is a very different thing from the liability to the public; and for the convenience of the accounts we have found it best to fix the rate at 2s. Since the incorporation of the bank exchange has frequently fluctuated, and I believe it has been more often above 2s. than below. When the rate was above 2s. we never took credit for it, or took any benefit, as we should have been justified in doing if we had followed the fluctuating rate; and now that it is below par, we do not feel called upon to make any change in our system, at all events at present. Hereafter, if we think it desirable to do so, we shall do it. That is the explanation of how the capital stands at the par of 2s.

The next item in the account is current and fixed deposits, which amount to the sum of £3,991,082. Of those the current deposits were £1,155,183, and the fixed deposits £2,835,898, being together the sum of £3,991,082. Now, the most important information for you to know is this, that the gold deposits amount to £1,598,622, and the silver deposits are £2,392,459. As to the silver liabilities, of course, as you are aware, there can be no possible claim for any depreciation thereon. As to the gold deposits, we have placed permanently on loan at the branches, £595,000, which, by the provision in the special reserve fund, are written down to 1s. 9d., a rate which we think quite fair, and hope before long will be realised. This sum of £595,000 is permanently allotted to branches in addition to their Capital. The balance, therefore, of gold liabilities is £1,003,622. This is money held account head office, and such portion as was with branches on 31st December was adjusted at 1s. 7 1-16. Therefore, the only liability which exists by depreciation in exchange on account of the deposits is on £595,000, which we have taken at, 1s. 9d., and we think it will satisfy you that, as far as regards the gold liabilities, we are in no danger whatever of sustaining any loss.

Then the next item in the liabilities is, "Bills payable, notes in circulation, and other sums due to the public, £4,916,434." The analysis of that is this. We have acceptances by our London bankers, £2,392,695. That speaks for itself, and I need not tell you our bankers take very good care that these are always covered by more than the value of the acceptances. Bills payable, £539,123. The explanation of that is this, we have drafts on London office, £270,261. We are always opposed on principle to being drawn upon by our branches, but in the course of our business, having thirteen branches with large constituencies, we are obliged sometimes to accomodate them, and give them bills for private and family remittances, and we have done so, and that, I think is a sufficient explanation of that item. The bills are all at short usance, and we take care they do not run into very large amounts, and, therefore, I do not think that amount of £270,261 on the head office is excessive. Then, on the Bank of England there is £9,889, and the balance £248,973 consists of drafts of one branch on another. We have 13 branches all working together, and each of them, of course, at times are obliged, for current operations, to draw upon other branches, but with that explanation I think you will be satisfied. Drafts on constituents £265,918. That consists entirely of drafts upon Continent bankers. Loans payable £1,109,584. The explanation of that is this—there is a loan from the Bank of France of £470,194. That I will refer to later on, and then there are loans from banks in England and in India on first class securities, which amount to £639,389. Sometimes we take loans from bankers in London and sometimes from bankers in India, and the amount taken up in that way against security is £639 389. The next item is sundry creditors £23 90[illegible]. That is chiefly composed of telegraphic transfers in transitu. The then next item is Notes in circulation. They amount to £4[illegible],292. We have a large circulation, and I do not suppose that it is of any great advantage to the bank, but it has been in existence ever since the bank has been established, and it continues as a liability with always very good reserves in hand. Unclaimed dividends £4,961 that speaks for itself. Suspense account and law charges, £1 145. Then, gentlemen, the next item is one which perhaps you will not understand, but which accountants will understand, that is, the item of adjusting entries £137 834. This includes rebates, and while on the subject of these adjusting entries, I may say everything is adjusted as cash on the 30th of June and 31st of December. It is perhaps more an accountant's item than one for shareholders, but I may refer, while on the subject to this—I may mention to you what a great burden is thrown upon this Bank by the present low exchange. The profits we make at the head office are never anything considerable. In fact, we never reckon on any profits to be made in London, our profits are all made at the branches. If the profit for the last six months was, say £100,000, and it was remitted, as it was in this case, on the 31st of December at 1s. 7 1-16d., it meant a loss to the Bank of 20 per cent. That loss of course is owing, as I have said, to the low exchange, and it is a very great burden upon this Bank, for otherwise the profit which would be £100,000 is reduced to £80,000. That shows you how this bank suffers, as all Eastern banks must suffer, by the present low exchange. The next is constituents' account, £39,770, and the constituents there referred to belong to California, Holland, and other places. The last item of £121,000 is the special reserve.

Now, going to the other side of the accounts, the coin and bullion is £2,232 673, and the analysis of that is this. We have coin in hand £997,773. That represents the balance in our treasuries at branches, and considering we have 13 branches and a large amount of deposits and Notes in circulation, I do not think you will consider that an excessive provision to hold in reserve. The amount in the Bank of France of £501,671, is silver, lodged there against the loan previously referred to, but I may say it has been adjusted at a price equal to 1s. 7-16d. per rupee. The next item is other bullion, £723,228, which seems rather a large amount, but the explanation of that is this. Our business is, of course, almost exclusively an exchange business, but we have sometimes to import bullion as well as to export it. We had, on the 31st of December in gold, *in transitu* from the East, £295,216, and on the other hand we had in silver *in transitu* to India and other places, £428,012. That may appear a large amount of coin and bullion, but this explanation will probably satisfy you. The next item is cash with bankers and money at call, £389,405; the explanation of that is, cash with bankers, £175,429, and money at call, £213,975. That speaks for itself and requires no comment.

The next matter, gentlemen, is Government securities—£1,042,909. The consists of Indian Government rupee paper, £772,981. Of that item £475,069 is rupee paper on account of branches adjusted at the market value on the 31st of December. It has always been the custom of this bank to adjust every convertible security as well as balances on the 31st of December and the 30th of June, and the rupee paper held on the 31st of December on account of branches was so adjusted. £297,911 represents rupee paper on the London Books and is estimated by provision in special reserve at 1s. 7d. Hitherto it has always been the custom to treat this rupee paper in London in the same manner as at the branches, but the amount is so large this year, and the depreciation so ex-

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ceptional, that we thought it better to make this special provision, so that although the paper has not actually realised a loss we have guarded against one by treating it as we have done. It stands in India at 1s. 7d., that is to say, if we send the paper out to India it would lay down the rupee at 1s. 7d., and we think this is a fair mode of dealing with it. The next item, is Government sterling securities, or rather, I should say, sterling loans, these are all East India Government Bonds, amounting to £269,928. These are also adjusted at market value on 31st December.

Dr. Thom—Is that our own Government?

The Chairman—No, the Indian Government.

Dr. Thom—And the Persian Government too?

The Chairman—No, none.

Dr. Thom—Any Chilian bonds?

The Chairman—No. Later on I will explain, gentlemen, that this bank holds nothing in the shape of securities but Government securities—East Indian Government securities French Treasury bonds and Dutch bonds. It may be satisfactory to you to know that, since the 31st of December the securities have improved in value £5000 odd, so that you will see we are working in the right direction, although in a small way.

Then the next item is bills receivable, in hand. They amount to £4,080,332, of which, I may say, that up to the 10th of April—the 10th instant, £2,162,500 have been paid. I mention that as you will be glad to know that the bills we hold are running off in the most satisfactory manner, and we have not the least reason to suppose that the balance £1,800,000 will not be paid at maturity. I do not know whether this is the proper opportunity to say what I believe it is customary in some Colonial banks to do, namely, to hold over bills after maturity. We never allow anything of that kind. (Hear, hear.) Every bill as it falls due must either be paid in cash or it goes through the hands of the notary. It is either paid in cash or satisfactory security given, or else it is treated as a dishonoured bill. On the bills now running, we do not anticipate that there will be any loss.

Dr. Thom—They are bills running, but not run off.

The Chairman—Yes. Then come the local bills discounted £249,843, of which £25,572 are secured, and £224,271 are open. Those are all bills discounted at branches. We lay ourselves out for doing as little local business as we possibly can, because the business of this bank is almost purely exchange business, but yet in a bank with a large constituency, as ours is, we cannot refuse, and must not refuse to accomodate our customers occasionally, and therefore, to a certain extent we must discount local bills. All the bills we have are first class, so that we do not anticipate any loss on them. Then the loans receivable come to £499,128. Those are mostly loans at branches and at short call, and quite convertible when required. Then come over-drawn current accounts, £303,287. They are all at the branches, and of those there are £269,217 secured, and £34,070 unsecured. As to those three items, bills discounted, loans receivable, and overdrawn accounts at branches, you need not be under the slightest apprehension as to their being all perfectly safe. As I say, it is a business we do not care to undertake, and we have set our face against it as much as possible, for it is to the exclusion of our exchange business, still we cannot prevent it altogether. Then we have cash credits £31,131. These are exclusively in Ceylon. We occasionally give short credits on first rate security for the up-keep of estates. Then comes the item of past due bills and loans, £119,322; of which has been paid up to the 10th of this month £26,630, which will be increased to-day by the payment of the first dividend on account of the City of Glasgow Bank bills, which we hold to the extent of £45,000. I ought to point out to you that as to the bills on which there has been a loss, that is fully and amply provided for in the accounts before you, and I do not anticipate, therefore, there will be any further loss thereon. Then the next item is miscellaneous securities, £199,970. These consist of £157,200 French Government bonds, £25,000 Dutch Government bonds and £17,000 Indian Railway guaranteed bonds.

Dr. Thom: Guaranteed by whom?

The Chairman: Guaranteed by the Indian Government, they are East Indian Railway guaranteed bonds. As I have stated before, our business with the Continent has increased considerably of late years, and the course of that business requires a certain amount of dealing with foreign securities—French and Dutch bonds. The next thing is landed and house property, which amounts to £48,293. That is held against past due debts. £10,745 represents property in Foochow, which we took over for a bad debt some years ago and have since occupied ourselves. It is a property of considerable value, and we could sell it to-morrow for the amount it stands at in the books, but at present we have not attempted to realize it, as it yields about 10 per cent. per annum. As we have withdrawn from Foochow, it is possible we shall realize it. Then the next is a property we took over in Ceylon some years ago amounting to £26,910, and, I am glad to say, it is the only doubtful asset we have on our books. It is a property which has given us a great deal of annoyance. We took it over for a bad debt and have since made many endeavours to sell it, but without success, and the consequence is we have been obliged to keep it up with no benefit to ourselves. We shall take the first favourable opportunity of selling it. In the meantime, if it had to be sold, we probably should have to sustain a loss of between £8,000 and £10,000. That I may tell you is the only thing I am aware of, that would cause a loss. Then there is another small item of £6,087, representing the Damascus property which belonged to that wretched man Joshua. The property, like most other property in that part of the world, is unsaleable at present, but it has been valued at £8,000, and I do not think there will be any loss when we come to realize it. The next item is adjusting accounts £204,493, that is an item purely of book-keeping. The next item is sundry debtors and suspense, £62,031. That consists chiefly of telegraphic transfers *in transitu*. The next item is office furniture, stamps and insurance, £23,627. That is composed principally of stamps and insurance. It looks a large item, but the amount outstanding for insurance is always large. The next item is constituents' accounts £79,426, representing cash balances due by constituents.

Now, gentlemen, those elucidations will place the position of this bank fully before you, I think, in as clear a form as it is possible for even any professional accountant to do. If you had the books before you, you could not, I am sure, have a more thorough explanation than that I have given you. I have analysed it with a desire to make it as clear to you as I could possibly, and I trust have done so.

Mr. Luxmoore: What about the landed and house property? You have not touched upon that.

The Chairman: I forgot to mention that, I had not put it in the analysis, and that is the reason I did not. The item in the balance-sheet for landed and house property is £216,727. We have, in addition to this freehold here, which is a very valuable one indeed, freeholds in Bombay, Ceylon, Singapore, Shanghai, and Japan. At all other places we have leaseholds only. In Bombay, Shanghai, and perhaps Japan, there may be a loss in realising, but on the other hand, there will be a considerable profit upon the London property, and we estimate that the profit on the one will more than cover the loss upon the other, and, therefore, we think we are justified in considering this £216,727 as a perfectly good asset. We should not be at all sorry, I may say, if we could sell this freehold, for it is a very valuable one, and we could get a good price for it, but, of course, if we did sell it we should only do so provided we could get a long lease, for we cannot accommodate ourselves in any other part of the City in London so well as we can here, and it is of the first importance that we should be well located as we undoubtedly are here.

Then, gentlemen, comes the profit and loss account, and that does not require much notice from me. The expenses of management at the Head Office, eleven branches and five sub-agencies for the year, amount to £101,567. Upon that, I believe some gentlemen will have something to say and will advocate retrenchment, but as I have often explained to you before, it would be very unwise economy to carry retrenchment too far. We have done it in every possible way and looked after it as closely as we can. But, of course, retrenchment must not interfere with the efficiency of the Bank, still I hope that the steps that may be taken for retrenchment in the future will cause the expenditure to be somewhat less, although we cannot expect it will be very materially so. It certainly would be unwise to carry that retrenchment too far, and in that I am sure you will all agree. Then the amount written off for bad debts, which is the next item, is £29,428. This is, perhaps, considering the very disastrous year we have had, not excessive, but at the same time I am disappointed it is so large. However, it is unavoidable, and has chiefly arisen from failures in China and elsewhere. But everything, I may tell you, is fully provided for in the accounts which are before you at the present moment, and therefore we do not anticipate that there will be anything further on that account to write off in the present half-year. That is as far as we know at present, and I can only hope it will be so. Then as to the reserve fund, you will see that the balance carried to special reserve fund is £121,890 which we have considered the most desirable mode of meeting the loss upon the rupee paper which we hold, and also of dealing with the sterling loans of £595,000 to branches. We have transferred that to a special reserve fund, thinking that the best mode of dealing with it, and I think you will agree with us.

Now, gentlemen, I think after the explanation I have given, you will be satisfied, as I am, that no bank could be in a more sound position than this bank is. We are in the position, that we could realize our assets, and if necessary, liquidate the bank in a very short time, and the only loss we see before us is the depreciation of the exchange on the return of the capital. That of course you can judge for yourselves. The whole of the half-year has been a very arduous and a very trying one, and has resulted, I am sorry to say, in a very disastrous manner for us, but it is only fair that I should say that the loss is due, not to the branches, but to the head office. The branches have all done very fairly with the exception of China and Japan, which have been a heavy loss to us for years past. All the other branches have done exceedingly well, and we are perfectly satisfied, and think it is only just to our branch managers to say that the disastrous results of the half-year are not due to them at all. We, on this side of the table, must be held solely responsible.

Then, gentlemen, upon the question of the causes which have produced this loss, it arises in this way. About a year ago, or rather more than a year ago, we had information from America, information which we believed to be very reliable—which caused us to believe that a very considerable rise in silver was imminent. Now, as you may be aware, this bank's business is confined almost exclusively to exchange business, and we have constantly a stream of remittances to the different branches. They require returns. To make provision for this we considered it advisable to make a large purchase of silver, anticipating that our branches would take it off immediately; they did take off a considerable portion of it, but not all. In the meantime the information we got from America was partly verified by the fact that a great demand for silver sprung up, and considerable amounts of silver were shipped from here to America. We then saw an opportunity of realising the balance we had in hand, and we were in treaty with parties to purchase it from us, but unfortunately we allowed the parties three or four days in which to consider and make up their minds, and in those three or four days the whole mischief was done. The market fell away rapidly from us, and the result was we were left with the balance on our hands which we would not sell at a loss. We held on expecting the fall would be only temporary, but instead of its being so, it went from bad to worse.

After that came the City of Glasgow Bank failure, which gave a shock to the whole commercial world, and which, with the announcement previously made by Government that they would issue £17,000,000 of Council bills, destroyed our chance of sale. We found that, at last, any attempt to improve our position was fruitless, and we made up our minds to face the loss, as we have done, and that loss, I am sorry to say, amounts to something like £45,000. The silver was purchased in January of last year, and the price paid was 4s. 6d. We held on, expecting an improvement, whereas, instead of that, it has gone from bad to worse, and as I say, we have faced the loss, and made the best of it. However, the money is now adjusted, as I have explained, at 1s. 7 1-16d., so that any return to higher exchanges will help to reduce the loss. In fact, if we get a return at 1s. 9d., that will about recoup the loss.

Then, gentlemen, the next unfortunate mistake we made was in purchasing this large amount of rupee paper which we hold. About two years ago we purchased 5½ per cent. rupee paper, expecting it would be a good temporary investment, and as a provision also for our branches, for exchange purposes, but we were met with the same difficulty with the rupee paper as with the silver. Both fell away from us. I need not tell you that rupee paper always fluctuates with exchange, and in addition to that, the Indian Government, who have, as you are all aware, been managing the finances in the most extraordinary manner, announced their budget of £17,000,000 Council bills, which further decreased the exchange here, and announced also at the same time a large Indian loan. Then followed the Afghan war, which also naturally affected the rupee paper and has placed us in this position, that we now stand to lose £41,745 on the rupee paper held here, which, as I have explained to you, has been provided for on a basis equal in India to 1s. 7d. I am not without hopes that, as the paper is not sold, but is still in existence, if it is kept, we may eventually see some considerable reduction of the loss which we now provide for.

(*To be continued.*)

## THE WAR AT NATAL.

(*The Globe.*)

We have been favoured by the following extracts from a private letter from an old colonist, dated Kimberley, March 29th:—

"As far as we ourselves are concerned there is no ground for alarm. We are too far from the scene of conflict and have only to dread that so long as the native races fancy we are getting the worst of the struggle those about us will be troublesome. Treachery is one of the strongly developed features in the native character, and there would be no trusting any blackskin, however loyal or devoted, if it was understood that it was a war of races—black as against white. Such a probability, again, in our neighbourhood at least, is very remote, as already the rebellions have been subdued and punished, and those that remain on our borders, however much they would like to have a finger in the pie, are being carefully watched, and would meet with an effective check on making the slightest attempt at a hostile movement. Now that the troops from England, Ceylon, Mauritius, and St. Helena have arrived to the rescue, telegrams are anxiously expected telling of the relief of Colonel Pearson and his hemmed in detachment at Ekowe, and of fresh engagements with the hordes in other parts of Zululand. Casualties must, of course, be expected, but it is hoped no more will arise from blundering or treating the enemy as unprepared or unskilled in the art of war. Of all the African races they are the most formidable and thoroughly disciplined.

"It would be very much to be deplored if the English public should really attach any importance to the opinions of Bishop Colenso as to the justice of the war and Sir B. Frere's policy. His views are enunciated by the *Cape Argus*, which defends and upholds this view of matters greatly to the disgust and indignation of the colonists generally, who fully endorse and approve of Sir Bartle Frere's action. South Africa never had a Governor of such large-hearted views or so eminently skilled in dealing with native races—and the native policy is the difficulty of rule in this quarter. Sir Bartle Frere has gone to Pretoria, to see what he can do with the discontented Boers, and to induce them to fall into the existing government for their own good. He will have a grand parley with the delegates, and after a brief sojourn, will wend his way down to Kimberley, *en route* to Cape Town, in time for only a very short period of repose with his family before the meeting of Parliament. As you may suppose, we are most desirous to see the old chief, and to pay him the homage of respect, but also not a little curious to know what is now contemplated with regard to our little province of Griqualand. Late events have made it apparently necessary to enlarge its borders northwards, and a very large tract of country has been mapped out for incorporation with, or annexation to, our Government. In that case, should the recommendation be adopted, it would be absurd to think of our forming an adjunct of the Cape Colony, which would be less in extent than this. If this new slice is not added, will annexation to the Cape Government be insisted upon and effected by proclamation, as many suppose, however loud and strenuous the opposition of our little Legislative Council may be? Thus you will see that many subjects of anxiety press upon the attention of those in authority, and that a share of these belongs to us here."

## THE RACE FOR THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Although it had been evident for some time that the Two Thousand Guineas would this year be competed for by a very moderate lot of horses, much interest was felt at last as to the result of the race; for the respective merits of the principal candidates were so involved, as judged by their two-year-old performances, that it was impossible to give one of them a preference over the other. It would have been more satisfactory in one way if such noted animals as Wheel of Fortune, Peter, Falmouth, and Victor Chief could have entered the lists; for many years have elapsed since a second-rate colt, as Discord was acknowledged to be, has started favourite for a race second only in importance to the Derby and the St. Leger. As a two-year-old Discord was not so good a horse as several of his opponents on Wednesday; but, while doubts were felt as to the progress which they had since made, he gave proof of his being fit and well by his victory at the last Newmarket meeting, a fortnight ago. The support accorded to many of the other candidates did not prevent him from advancing to very short odds just before the start, and when the fifteen runners assembled at the post he stood at half the price accepted about Rayon d'Or, who, at 5 to 1, was second favourite, Cadogan, Marshall Scott, and Visconti coming next in demand. With the exception of these five horses, none of the original favourites held their ground in the betting; and while 25 to 1 was freely tendered against Charibert, double those odds were laid against Lancastrian, who, upon the disqualification of Peter, was made first favourite. The two "dark" colts, Blue Blood and Uncas, also failed to keep their ground, and the knowledge that Ruperra had been recently amiss militated against his finding the friends which his early two-year-old doings might have gained him.

There have not been as many as fifteen runners for the Two Thousand Guineas since 1869; and, as the number of subscribers is much greater than ever before, the value of the race (£6,250) to the winner is considerably in excess of any previous occasion. The field—which was made up of Lord Falmouth's Charibert (F. Archer), Mr. F. Swindell's Cadogan, (Lemaire), Count de Lagrange's Rayon d' Or (Goater), and Zut (J. Morris), Mr. Acton's Gunnersbury (Glover), Mr. Beddinton's Strathern (J. Osborne), Mr. Christopher's Discord (C. Wood), Mr. Crawfurd's Lancastrian (Snowden), Mr. Ellam's Marshall Scott (Custance), Mr. Gretton's Westbourne (Huxtable), Mr. Houldsworth's Ruperra (Cannon), Mr. Lorillard's Uncas (Morbey), Captain Machell's Blue Blood (Webb), and Lord Rosebery's Visconti (Constable) and Bute (T. Osborne)—were got off without a single false start; and the last-named colt, who was sent to make the running for his stable-companion, fulfilled his mission so well that before half the distance had been covered Discord, Marshall Scott, and Lancastrian were hopelessly beaten, while a few strides further on, Visconti, whom he was to have served, himself showed signs of distress. Cadogan, Rayon d' Or, and Charibert then deprived Bute of the lead; but upon rising the final ascent the last-named went to the front, and won very easily by a length and a half from Cadogan, who finished four lengths in advance of Rayon d' Or. Strathern came in fourth, with Bute fifth and Discord sixth, but the race was won so easily that no significance can attach to the respective positions of the unplaced horses, and Blue Blood, who like his half-brother Doncaster, made his début in this race, ran very well til want of condition told its tale as it did upon Doncaster. It was difficult to anticipate the success of Charibert after the defeat he sustained from Reconciliation a fortnight ago; and even upon his two-year-old running he did not appear to have much chance. He first ran for the July Stakes at Newmarket, in which he was unplaced to Ruperra, Gunnersbury, and Rayon d'Or; after which he beat Zut for a rich sweepstakes at Goodwood. In the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster he beat Rayon d'Or, but two days afterwards the French colt turned the tables very decisively upon him, Reconciliation, who beat him the other day, being third and last. Charibert was unplaced in the Middle Park Plate, Gunnersbury, Rayon d'Or, and Discord, of those which ran on Wednesday, being in front of him; and he could only get second to his stable-companion, Leap Year, in the Prendergast Stakes at the same meeting. Although he wound up his two-year-old career by a victory, he only beat a very moderate animal; and as he suffered such an easy defeat the other day, and was further said to be affected in his wind, it is no wonder that he receded to long odds. Charibert is the second Two Thousand winner owned by Lord Falmouth; for he secured it in 1874 with Atlantic, who, like Charibert, was a son of Thormanby. Charibert is, upon his dam's side, brother to Childeric, who so disappointed Lord Falmouth in this race last year; and it is to be hoped, for his owner's sake, that he will have a more fortunate career than that wayward colt. He will not lack opportunities of distinguishing himself in the future; for his engagement this year comprise the Derby, the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, the St. Leger, the Great Foal Stakes, and the Champion Stakes at Newmarket in the autumn. He is now, in conjunction with Cadogan, first favourite for the Epsom race; the reason why the latter is placed upon an equality with him doubtless being that he is deemed capable of more improvement than his conqueror of Wednesday. Cadogan is no discredit to his sire, Cremorne, who was second for this race to Prince Charlie seven years ago, but he has been very unlucky so far, as since winning the Woodcote Stakes at Epsom last summer he has four times been second or third. Rayon d'Or is also a disappointing colt, and his owner is gradually descending the scale in the Two Thousand Guineas, for after winning it in 1877 with Rayon d'Or's half-brother, Chamant, and being second last year with Insulaire, he is now only third. With the exception of Discord and Lancastrian all the horses which ran are engaged in the Derby, but little support will be accorded to any of the unplaced ten unless it be Blue Blood, in whom some people will see another Doncaster Falmouth and Victor Chief are almost the only other Derby candidates of note.

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**The Salt Act, 1877.**

**The Stamp Act, 1879**—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

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**The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.**

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**Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864**—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous number. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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| F F | do | 9 | do. |
| F F F | do | 10 | do. |
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COARSE, 48 inch wide.
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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families
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To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures old Sores
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Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

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CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c. will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
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Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and, proceeding by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

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HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail.* Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it; the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me.'

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL."

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno's FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDER.—*Sold by all Chemists.* *Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

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